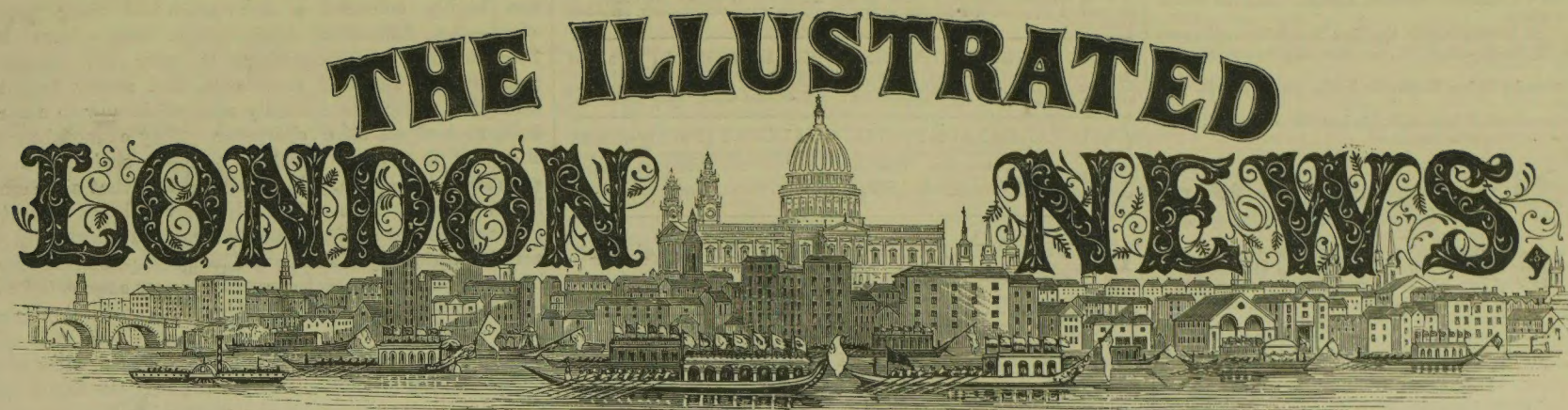


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2107.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.



THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN: ORIHUELA.—SEE PAGE 399.



BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 8, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of I. M. Casella, of a daughter.  
On the 23rd ult., at 107, Lancaster-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, of a son.  
On the 23rd ult., at 82, Harley-street, W., the Hon. Mrs. Lyulph Stanley, of a son.  
On Sept. 21, at Widcombe Lodge, Kussowlie, India, the wife of Thomas A. Cox, Esq., of a son.  
On Sept. 27, at Ootacamund, Nilgiri-hills, Madras, the wife of Lorne A. Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, of Squerrys Court, Westerham, Kent, to the Hon. Anastasia Kathleen Lucia O'Brien, daughter of the late Lord Inchiquin, of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, Ireland.  
On the 23rd ult., at Great Houghton, Northampton, by the Rev. the Chancellor Wales, the Rev. Sir Henry Gunning, Bart., to Frances Rose, elder daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Rector of the parish.  
On Oct. 29, at St. Stephen's, Hampstead, by the Rev. R. B. Jukes, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Jukes and the Rev. H. N. d'Almaine, uncles of the bride, Edward, William Batt, Esq., late of Shanghai, to Mary Hewson (Minnie), eldest daughter of Miles Prendergast Jukes, Esq., of 38, Belsize Park, South Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Lisbon, Henrietta Maria Carpenter, daughter of John and Jane Carpenter, late of Falmouth.  
On the 22nd ult., in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, Sir George Buckley Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., late H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, in his 73rd year.  
On Oct. 21, at Chiselhurst, Mary Marguerite, Comtesse des François de Pontcalon, daughter of Captain Dennison, R.N.  
On Oct. 27, Lady Floyd, widow of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., in her 76th year.  
On Oct. 15, at Stockholm, Countess Elizabeth Augusta Piper, aged 68, Mistress of the Robes to H.M. the Queen of Sweden, and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., and Sophia Augusta, Baroness Ruuth, of Sweden.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.	
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Dan. iii.; 2 Tim. iii. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v.; Luke xxi. 1-31. St. Luke's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Butler, Master of Harrow; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. G. Tetley, Vicar of Highnam, Gloucestershire. Whitehall, 1 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Meugens, Vicar of Burton-Joyce. Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, NOV. 3.	
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m. Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. Reception of the Judges by the Lord Chancellor, noon. National Gallery reopens. Christian Knowledge Society, opening of New House, Northumberland-avenue, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 p.m.; service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, sermon by the Bishop of Durham, 11 a.m.; conversazine at Willis's Rooms, 9 p.m., addresses by the Bishop of Rangoon and others.	National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food). Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. Farmers' Club, 4 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Edwards on the Future Aims of the Farming Interests, with discussion). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. City and Guilds of London Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. E. Ayrton—first of twelve Lectures on some of the Practical Applications of Electricity and Magnetism). Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
TUESDAY, NOV. 4.	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Hormuzd Rassam on Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria; M. E. Naville on a Decree of Ptolemy in favour of Ramses II. and III.).	Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean J. W. Burgon on Divinity—four days). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Brighton Dog Show (Kennel Club), four days. Liverpool Races (three days).
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.	
Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Agricultural Society, noon. Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Mallet on the Probable Temperature of the Primordial Ocean of our Globe; paper by Professor J. W. Davis). Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.	Society for Development of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Roth on Physical Education and Hygiene in Schools). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. City and Guilds Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong, first of twelve lectures on the Principles of Chemistry). Brighton Dog Show (three days).
THURSDAY, NOV. 6.	
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Henslow on the Origin of the so-called Scorpion Cyme; Dr. F. Day on Instincts and Emotions in Fish; Mr. H. M. Ward on the Development of the Vegetable Embryo). London Church Choir Association, seventh annual festival, St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30 p.m.	Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Auerbach on Alizarine Blue; papers by Messrs. C. O. Sullivan, H. E. Armstrong, Nakamura A. G. Smith, and J. S. Thomson).
FRIDAY, NOV. 7.	
Moon's last quarter, 5.55 a.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy). Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Oldest English Texts). Races: Alexandra Park Second Autumn Meeting (two days).	Governments' Institution, general court and elections, noon (Earl of Harrowby in the chair). Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Professor T. Rupert Jones, the President, on Geology and its Uses). Dundee Dog and Poultry Association Show (two days).
SATURDAY, NOV. 8.	
Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon. Election of Mayors. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Armstrong on a Standard Cell). Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 a.m.	Minimum read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
October	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles. In
	19 29.525	55.0	52.3	91	10	60.1	48.2	SW.	400 0.120
	20 29.414	47.2	36.6	69	4	55.1	44.5	WSW. W. WNW.	313 0.005
	21 29.876	44.2	37.6	79	6	51.7	40.0	WNW.	115 0.020
	22 29.924	47.5	46.4	96	10	54.3	38.0	WNW. SW.	84 0.020
	23 30.009	52.8	50.2	91	10	57.1	51.8	SW.	63 0.030
November	24 29.732	55.2	53.6	95	9	59.1	53.6	SW. SSW.	202 0.220
	25 29.753	43.9	37.5	80	3	55.0	36.8	WNW. W. WSW.	98 0.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.608 29.350 29.820 29.943 29.028 29.817 29.732  
Temperature of Air .. .. 50.5° 50.5° 49.3° 53.3° 56.0° 56.0° 56.8°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. .. 54.4° 44.4° 43.0° 48.2° 51.8° 54.6° 55.6°  
Direction of Wind .. .. SW. W. WNW. WSW. SW. SW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 23	3 39	3 55	4 12	4 28	4 45	5 02

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.  
The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (Wednesdays excepted), THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Shylock, Mr. H. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, and each succeeding Wednesday until further notice, HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open Ten to Five. No fees of any kind.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.  
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.  
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.  
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

Now Ready, PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.), THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880, containing SIX COLOURED PICTURES, Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process from Originals by Eminent Artists; TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR; TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS; ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.  
The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.  
The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

Speculation has been rife during the week as to the chances of a General Election before the end of the present year. Reasons have been assigned for and against the occurrence, none of which, looked at separately, nor all of which, taken together, can be regarded as presenting any very high degree of probability. The likelihood is that the public will have no certain foreknowledge of what is about to take place until the *Gazette* shall inform them that the present Parliament is dissolved. In many respects an immediate dissolution is preferable to a deferred one. It is seldom that the Session of Parliament next preceding its Constitutional demise is productive of much important or useful legislation. Members are too intent upon what is to come after to give due consideration to that which is before them. An electioneering Session is almost sure to be a comparatively barren Session. Party passions usually run highest when the issues with which they have to do approach most nearly to their close. The present Parliament is necessarily losing much of that authority which it enjoyed in the earlier part of its career. The successor to its inheritance is now the principal object of men's expectation. Curiosity is chiefly excited in regard to what it will be in character and what it will do when Power is transferred to it, and less importance is attached to the proceedings, foreseen or possible, of the Legislature the term of whose existence is about to expire. For public reasons, therefore, of a general nature, bearing upon political progress, and quite irrespective of Party, one would choose, if it were in his power to do so, to shorten as much as possible what may be called "the pangs of dissolution."

On the other hand, it would seem undesirable to precipitate just now the excitement of a General Election. At any time it is a detriment to trade, diverting into a boisterous and unproductive channel those energies which are required in the ordinary routine of business. The present moment would be specially ill-chosen for such a political struggle "all along the line." Ill-chosen, we mean, of course, in regard to the Trade interests of the Empire. These are just reviving, after a long decline; are beginning to shake off a torpor which appeared to be

interminable; are surmounting—if, indeed, this is not too highly coloured a description of their present state—the difficulties with which they have been beset; and are acquiring, it may be, somewhat prematurely, renewed confidence, and nearly forgotten strength. They are specially susceptible now to external influences of an alien character. They cannot bear the shock of a General Election without suffering a disadvantage therefrom. It is just possible that six months hence they will have sufficiently recovered from previous depression to be able to spare the temporary attention and activity which a political crisis like the present is sure to involve. Under present circumstances, it cannot fail to be regretted that the course of business in the country should meet with any other check than that which may arise out of its own internal condition; and, in this view of the question, such a postponement of it as may be found compatible with law and with the political well-being of the community would meet with general acquiescence.

But the British Public will rejoice to see the next General Election behind, instead of in front of it. The suspense which is caused by the prospect of it is, for the time being, worse than any decision at which it must arrive, be it what it may. It paralyses by its very nature a vast amount of useful action. It diminishes the country's influence for good upon political movements in all parts of the world. What England will be, or say, or do, in any given case affecting the proximate future is usually an important factor in the government of European States. Uncertainty, therefore, is not only unpleasant to ourselves, but is disadvantageous to the principles and interests which we wish to prevail abroad. No moribund Parliament can exercise powerful control over the Foreign Policy of the Empire, which, necessarily in the case supposed, falls under the exclusive guidance (unchecked by the counsels of the people's representatives) of the Government for the time being.

No one, however, can reasonably complain of being left at present without a political stimulus, or means of enlightenment. The Titans of the political sphere are exerting themselves with almost unprecedented earnestness. The battle of Parties is assuming quite an heroic form. Chief follows chief with briefest interval in using the weapon with which he may chance to be most familiar for purposes of offence or defence. All the chief statesmen and orators of the country and the times pass and re-pass across the stage in quick succession. The struggle becomes more exciting as weeks roll on; the rhetoric more passionate, the stake at issue more distinctly visible. Let the General Election come when it will—next week or next autumn—the electors will know pretty well what is the question they are called upon to decide. The judgment they will deliver in either case will rest upon the past and reach forward to the future. No doubt, it will in many instances be qualified by personal and local feelings. But there is a fair prospect that, on the whole, it will be intelligible and final. Final, that is, so far as political movements can assume such a character.

One result, we fancy, of the present conflict of Parties may be confidently anticipated—namely, a somewhat closer attention than has been given of late to the domestic policy of this country. Legislation, it is true, is very far from being the most effective instrument for fashioning social good. But, other things being equal, it is always to be desired that law should keep pace with the progress of the community. There still remains much in our Statute book that calls for repeal, and there is much needing to be enacted. Little has been done, and that little very imperfectly, to adapt the expressions of public authority to the changing state and obvious needs of modern society. We shall, no doubt, have a spell of domestic legislation in the next Parliament, with which Party soever the majority may lie. So far the Nation, we think, has some reason to be glad. No reputation we may gain abroad ought to make us content to go slipshod at home. We are told upon the highest authority what to think of a man who neglects his own household. Such neglect, we rejoice to think, can only be temporary in this country. The indifference of to-day is sure to be cured by the increased earnestness of to-morrow.

It is stated that Lord Sydney has been appointed Captain of Deal Castle, in the room of the late Lord Clanwilliam.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has presented to the town of Altrincham about sixteen acres of land for the purposes of a public park.

Lord Northbrook, as head of the Indian Institute Committee, has received a letter from the Maharajah of Vizianagram intimating that the Maharanee intends contributing £1000 toward the fund now being formed by Professor Monier Williams for establishing an Indian institute at Oxford.

The opening of the Sydney International Exhibition, at the capital of New South Wales, on Sept. 17, was briefly reported by telegraph in the London papers at that time. But the first detailed account of it in print has just now reached us from Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. The *South Australian Register*, of Sept. 19, contained a report, five or six columns in length, telegraphed by its own correspondent from Sydney to Adelaide, describing the exhibition and the opening ceremonial. This edition of the Adelaide newspaper has been sent to England by the steam-ship *Garonne*, of the new Orient Line, coming homeward through the Suez Canal, but has been forwarded from Alexandria via Brindisi. It arrives here some days before any Sydney papers of Sept. 17 can be expected.



## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice passed a day or two at the Glassalt Shiel last week; and during their sojourn the Empress Eugénie paid a visit to her Majesty, who showed the Empress through all the rooms in the Royal Cottage, and entered the servants' hall while tea was being served. During the absence of the Queen from Balmoral a dance was given by command of her Majesty in the Iron Ball-Room, near the castle, to the keepers and gillies and a few of the tenantry on the local estates. The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Eugénie and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of Balmoral on Saturday, and the Duke de Bassano, Mdle. de Larminet, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the Princess attended Divine service at Crathie church, Principal Tulloch officiating. The Rev. Principal, with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Minister in attendance, dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie, and walked and drove with her. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Peel arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty. The Queen held a Council on Tuesday at Balmoral, after which the Privy Councillors left the castle. Lady Churchill left Balmoral for the south, having been succeeded as Lady in Waiting by the Countess of Erroll. Captain Edwards has arrived, and Colonel Prikard has left, the castle.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace upon their arrival from Paris yesterday week. Prince Leopold visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday last from Eastwell Park on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Prince Louis of Battenberg also arrived. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught likewise visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, and the Rev. W. Rowe Jolley officiated. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, first cousin of the Princess, arrived at Marlborough House in the afternoon on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Mr. Boehm's and Mr. Sydney P. Hall's studios on Monday. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their daughters and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to Madame Tussaud's in the evening. Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke of Hesse at Marlborough House on Tuesday. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg visited the Tower of London, the Bank of England, and the General Post Office. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. On Wednesday the Prince enjoyed a day's pheasant shooting in Windsor Great Park. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Captain Stephenson, R.N., as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh will hoist his flag on board the *Penelope*, at Harwich, on the 13th inst., and assume the duties of Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Princess Louise of Lorne, on board the *Sarmatian*, reached the bar of the Mersey on Tuesday afternoon. Colonel McNeill (representing the Queen) and the Duke of Argyll in the steam-tender *Stormcock*, met the *Sarmatian* at two o'clock, fourteen miles outside the bar. The passage had been stormy. The *Sarmatian* was detained sixteen hours before reaching Father Point in the St. Lawrence, and nineteen hours off Anticosti by snowstorms and heavy gales. Princess Louise did not appear to have suffered more than the ordinary fatigue, but she only went on deck three times. A suite of state rooms on the port side was appropriated to her Royal Highness, but by her desire there was no division between her part of the saloon and the part devoted to the other passengers. She dined with the ordinary voyagers three times. The Duke of Argyll and Colonel McNeill disembarked when the *Sarmatian* arrived up the river; the Princess remaining on board the *Sarmatian* until the next morning, when she landed, and travelled from the Central Railway station to London, where she was met by the members of the Royal family now in town. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Miss Moreton were of the Princess's suite.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received their wedding gift from Ireland on Saturday last. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by Lord Clonmell, the Hon. Charles Bouke, and Sir G. B. Owens attended at Buckingham Palace and handed to the Duke the book relative to the presentation of plate made by the Irish people, and to the Duchess a selection of Irish lace. An address was read by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and responded to by their Royal Highnesses, after which the deputation were entertained at luncheon at the palace. The Duke and Duchess intimated to the Lord Mayor their intention to visit Ireland for two months in the spring, including the week of the Punchestown races. Their Royal Highnesses went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. The Duchess, having become a patroness of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, has evinced her interest by sending a donation of £25 in aid of the funds. The Duke and Duchess have consented to preside on the 13th inst. at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the City of London College.

Prince Leopold arrived at Oxford on Tuesday, and proceeded to his rooms in Christ Church. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. Dr. Evans, Master of Pembroke College) in the evening; and on Wednesday, in his official capacity as Provincial Grand Master, he presided at the annual Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oxfordshire, held in the Apollo University Masonic Hall, when the appointment and investiture of Provincial Grand officers for the ensuing year were made. The Prince presided at the annual dinner held at the Clarendon Hotel Assembly Rooms.

The Duke of Cambridge on Saturday returned from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

The Empress Eugénie attended Divine service in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Braemar, on Sunday. The Rev. James Stewart celebrated mass. The Empress has returned from Abergeldie to Chiselsburgh.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has returned to the Russian Embassy from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park. The Duke and Duchess de Marino have arrived on a visit to the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper-Temple at Broadlands, Romsey. The Marquis of Ailesbury, having returned from Germany, has joined the Marchioness at Savernake Forest, Wiltshire. The Earl of Donoughmore has arrived at Knocklofty House, Clonmel. The Countess of Mayo and the Ladies Bourke have left town for Palmerston House, Kildare. The Earl of Wicklow has arrived

at Shelton Abbey, Arklow, from the Continent. Viscount and Viscountess Stopford have arrived at Cannes. Lord Sandhurst has left for India.

The sixth annual Fancy Dress, Polo, and United Counties' Hunt Ball will be held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 26th inst., and the International Promenade Concert in the Dome on the following day.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. T. Lyon Thurlow, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Thurlow, of Baynard's Park, Surrey, with Miss Emily Sumner, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Surrey, was solemnised at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the 22nd ult. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Montgomerie, was attended to the altar by the Countess Violet von Schlippenbach, Miss Cunynghame, Miss Fellowes, and Miss Knight. The bride was attired in a dress of ivory white satin duchesse, draped with Brussels point, the bodice being trimmed with lace to match, and a veil of Brussels lace was fastened to the hair with diamonds over a wreath of white roses and white heath. The jewels worn included a diamond necklace and a large diamond pendant, gifts from the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk costumes trimmed with scarlet, and white felt hats and feathers, and each wore a locket given by the bridegroom. Lord Thurlow officiated as best man to his cousin. After the marriage the wedding party reassembled at the Misses Sumner's residence, 96, Eaton-place, to breakfast, after which Mr. Thurlow and his bride left for Baynard's Park, Surrey.

The marriage of Mr. Christopher W. Wilson, of High Park, Westmorland, eldest son of Mr. Wilson, of Rigmaden, in the same county, and Miss Edith Townsend Farquhar, daughter of Lady Townsend Farquhar and the late Sir Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P., was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, Rector. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, was attired in white satin duchesse, trimmed with antique, Brussels lace and ornamented with bouquets of orange-flowers and myrtle; she wore a wreath of the same bridal flowers, and a veil of Brussels lace completed her toilette; the jewels worn were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel and Miss Nellie Farquhar, Miss Florence Cumming, the Hon. Antoinette de Saumarez, the Hon. Rhona Tollemache, and Miss Ada Newton. They wore costumes of *crème broché* foulard trimmed with *crème* satin and Bretonne lace, and toques of ruby velvet. On their dresses were bouquets of natural roses of a deep ruby colour, and they carried bouquets to match. The bridegroom presented each lady with a cream satin and mother-of-pearl fan, having the initials E. and C. W. and a spray of roses and forget-me-nots painted on each. The bride and bridegroom left for Hastings. The bride's travelling dress was of blue Vicuna cloth, trimmed with velvet and silver fox fur. The presents numbered 300.

The Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., was married on Thursday week to Frances Rose, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire. The ceremony took place at Great Houghton church.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Tenterden, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Henry Rowcliffe, widow of Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Q.C., and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bailey, of Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon; and between Mr. John M. Gladstone, youngest son of Mr. T. Steuart Gladstone, of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire, and Isabel Constance, only daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Judge of the Supreme Court, Bombay, son of the late Sir John Bayley, Bart.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cole, Isaac J. Cowden, to be Perpetual Curate of Upton, near Wiveliscombe. Cox, Henry; Vicar of Knowl-hill, Berks. Donne, William; Minister of All Hallows', East India Docks. Fisher, William Henry; Rector of Alford. Hayter, Thomas Miller; Master of St. Dunstan's, East Acton. Hudson, Thomas Percy; Prebendary of Bilton in York Cathedral. Machell, Robert Beverley; Prebendary of Botewant in York Cathedral. Mills, Septimus Henry; Perpetual Curate of Rawdon, Guiseley. Peers, William Henry; Vicar of Harrow Weald. Quirk, James Francis; Vicar of Grasby, Lincolnshire. Ridley, J.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Mersey. Swallow, John; Vicar of Shinnington. Vyvyan, H.; Rector of Withiel. Warren, William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Trent Park, Enfield. Whitaker, George; Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

On Monday the Bishop of Peterborough consecrated the new Church of St. John the Baptist, at Higglescote.

Frampton church, which has been restored at the charge of Mr. Richard Sheridan, of Frampton House, was reopened yesterday week by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, Bishop-elect of New Westminster, was on Tuesday morning consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley.

The new church of Middleton-in-Teesdale, which has been rebuilt by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler on the lines of the old one, was reopened on the 23rd ult. by the Bishop of Dover, acting for the Bishop of Durham.

Miss Mary Travis, of Cottingham, Yorkshire, whose hundredth birthday was celebrated at the commencement of last month, was yesterday week baptized by the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. C. Overton. Miss Travis was brought up in the Society of Friends.

A fine three-light window, by Mayer and Co., has been erected in the abbey church of Stafford.—The west window of St. John's Church, Great Sutton, Chester, has recently been filled with stained glass, under the superintendence of Mr. David Walker, architect, of Liverpool, the artists being Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The parishioners and friends of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, have presented a purse of 200 guineas, an illuminated address, and a silver inkstand to the Rev. J. H. Barber, Curate-in-Charge, who is leaving the parish; and the members of the ladies' Bible class and the Sunday school teachers have given him a reading-chair, and a piece of plate to Mrs. Barber.—The parishioners of Farnham Royal, Bucks, have presented their Rector with a handsome clock, a family Bible, and a purse of £136, as a token of love and esteem, and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency.

The Bishop of London began his third visitation at St. Paul's on Monday. There was a large attendance both of clergy and churchwardens, citations having been issued to those of 475 churches, or, including chapels-of-ease, more than 500. The Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, preached. After the sermon the clergy and the churchwardens assembled in the choir, where the communion was administered by the Bishop, assisted by Bishop Piers Claughton and the Dean. The visitation has continued every day throughout the week, the Bishop delivering his charge on Friday.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Lichfield, last week in furtherance of the proposed diocese of Southwell. The Bishop of Lichfield presided, and there were also present the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Dartmouth, Bishops Abraham and Hobhouse, Sir Henry Wilmot, M.P., Mr. F. Monckton, M.P., Captain Arkwright, M.P., Colonel Dyott, M.P., Archdeacons of Stafford and Derby, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Sir John Hardy, and Sir Percival Heywood. Liberal donations were promised by Lord Harrowby, the Earl of Devon, and others, and a committee was appointed for collecting subscriptions for the endowment of the new bishopric.

## THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Our Foreign News of last week gave some account of the disastrous floods in the south of Spain, chiefly in the provinces of Murcia and Granada, caused by sudden rain-storms, beginning on the 14th ult., which swelled the mountain torrents of the Sierra Sagra and the Sierra Nevada. The river Segura, flowing from the first-named range eastward to the Mediterranean coast, through Murcia and part of Valencia, overflowed its banks, and the inundation submerged a fertile and populous district. One of our Illustrations is a view of the town of Murcia, the capital of the province of that name. It stands in the middle of a luxuriant "huerta," or plain, irrigated after the style of the Moors, and hard by flows the Segura, the Serebis of the ancients. On its banks the vegetation is very active, with rich fields of tall canes, aloes, esparto, and maize, and here and there the peasants' houses, with thatched roofs and made of earth, hard baked. Wherever there is water in the sunburnt provinces of the south of the Peninsula the country has a pleasant aspect. Murcia a few days ago possessed gardens and inclosures where flowers and shrubs in plenty could be seen under palm trees and mulberries. The lower parts of the town are near the Segura, and these suburbs of San Benito and San Lorenzo are protected by high embankments, between which in ordinary times is a sluggish stream meandering across a broad and rocky bed. Beyond Murcia, down the river, are many villages like Alcanturilla and Benjain, which also stand in huertas and well-cultivated plains. The stream in its course towards the sea receives many tributaries, on whose banks are situated Lorca, on the Mundo, Totana, Hellin, and Lorquí. In the lower valley is the important town of Orihuela. These districts in the valleys of the Mundo and Segura were the scene of the floods. They had experienced an unusually hot summer even in that torrid region, and for several months not a drop of rain had fallen, not a cloud had been seen until the violent storm, which in one night brought an overwhelming deluge. Lorca and Orihuela, which are towns, respectively, of twenty-three thousand and fifty thousand inhabitants, were surprised and flooded. The damage done in Orihuela was even greater than at Lorca, as a suburb was entirely under water for two days. More than five hundred houses were either destroyed or had to be abandoned by order of the authorities. Nearly two thousand five hundred persons were left homeless, having saved nothing but what they had on when taken away from their houses by the boats and barges manned by sailors and Civil Guards. In Lorca the force of the flood was so great that not only the poorer dwellings in the suburbs, but large and strong houses of the gentry, were turned into a heap of ruins. In some houses whole families are reported missing, and the Alcalde of Lorca says that seventeen hundred persons are destitute. He also reports that he has found nearly one hundred bodies, mostly women, children, and invalids, who could not be moved quickly enough. In Orihuela the casualty list exceeds eighty victims, and, as in the case of Murcia, no exact total can yet be given. The ruins will not easily be explored when the local authorities have to look after fifteen thousand fugitives or destitute persons in three provinces, not to speak of those who persisted in staying at half-ruined houses and farms. The loss of property and life in the rural districts is quite appalling. The Governors and members for Murcia, Alicante, and Almería believe that more than three thousand human beings have perished, while three millions sterling would not cover the material losses of towns and wealth. Along the south coast of Spain, from Almería westward to Malaga, and to the boundary of the province of Seville, many localities situated beneath the Sierra Nevada have felt this calamitous visitation. We present views of several of the places above named, the seaports of Almería and Malaga, and the unfortunate town of Orihuela, as well as Murcia. All ranks and classes in Spain, from King Alfonso and the highest grandees and prelates downwards, are engaged in the work of providing and dispensing relief to the distressed people.

A life-boat has been stationed at the end of Southend pier.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance (British Organisation) has been held this week at Edinburgh.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, M.P., Q.C., has been elected chairman of the West Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture.

The authorities of the British Museum have determined to keep open the reading-room, which is now illuminated by the electric light, for one month until seven p.m.

The sittings of the Sunday-School Union were resumed and concluded on Thursday week at Finsbury Chapel. Sir Charles Reed, in taking the chair, defended Sunday-school teachers from the charge that, while inculcating the principles of the Bible, they at the same time taught denominationalism.

At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday last Adolphus Rosenberg, proprietor and publisher of *Town Talk*, was put upon his trial on three separate indictments charging him with publishing libels concerning Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Lord Londesborough in that paper. In regard to the case of Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and, on that account, the prosecution in the other cases was not carried out. The Judge postponed the delivery of his sentence till Monday, and meanwhile Messrs. Head and Mark, the printers of the paper, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of publication, were admitted to bail. On Monday Adolphus Rosenberg was sentenced by Mr. Justice Hawkins to eighteen months' imprisonment for the libels upon Mrs. Langtry and to enter into his recognizances in the sum of £1000 to keep the peace for a further term of eighteen months at the expiration of the sentence; for the libel on Lord Londesborough he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; and for the libel on Mrs. Cornwallis West also to six months' imprisonment, all three terms to be concurrent—why not consecutive? The printers of the paper were ordered to enter into their recognizances in £1000 to appear for judgment when called upon to do so.—Mr. Henry Cox, the proprietor of the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, appeared on Tuesday at the Bow-street Police Court, in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with publishing in his paper, in an article headed "People we Meet on Racecourses," a libel on Mr. Matthew Dawson, a Newmarket trainer. It was stated in court that the case had been arranged, the defendant having agreed to pay all the costs, and to publish in various papers a retraction of the libellous statements.

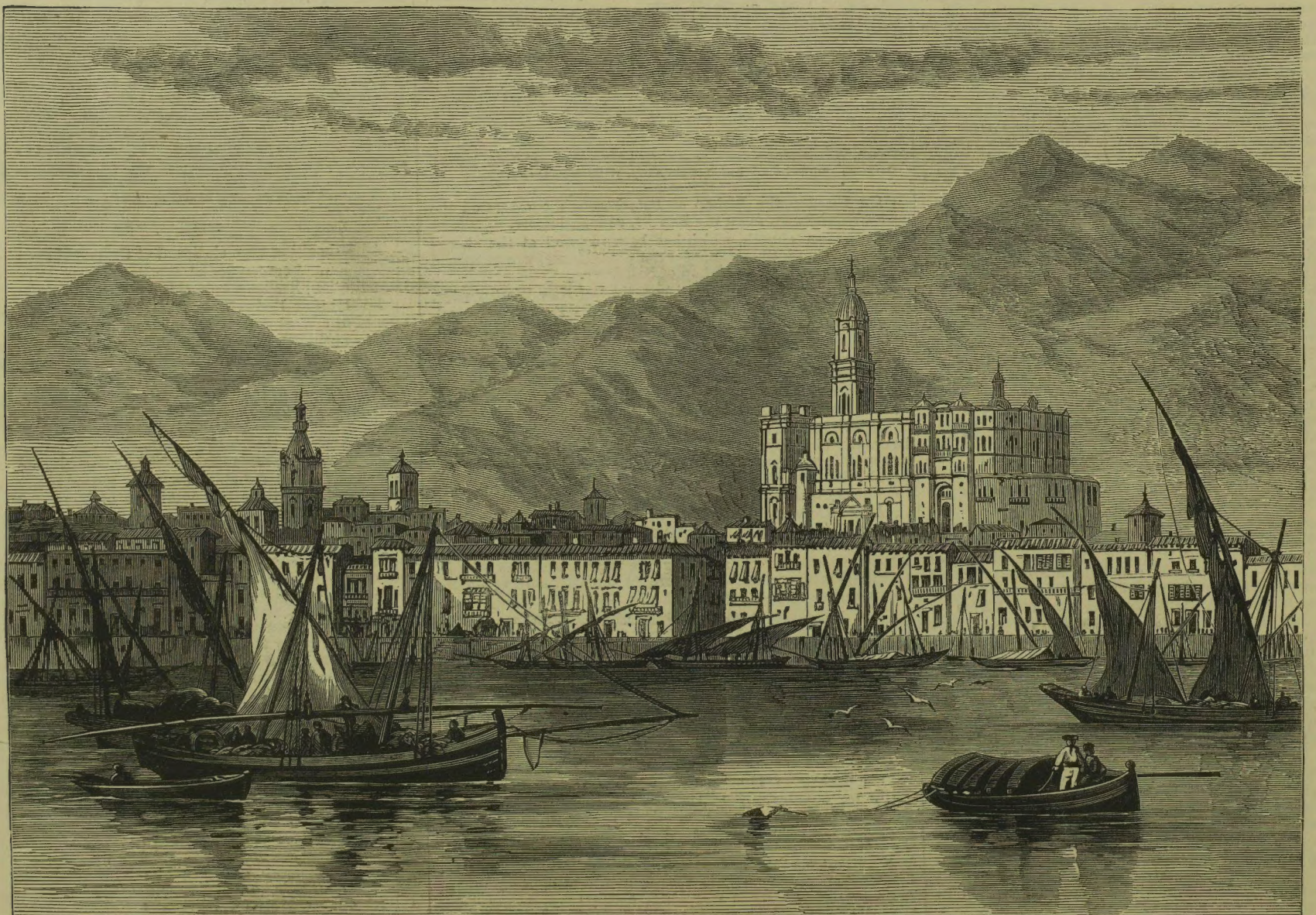


THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

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ALMERIA.



MALAGA.





THE GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN: TOWN OF MURCIA.—SEE PAGE 399.



## THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The British military occupation of Cabul is daily strengthened by completing the defensive lines; and the opening of permanent communications with the Peshawur and Khyber Pass column, throughout the Khoord Cabul and Gundamak, will be accomplished in a few days more. The route from Ali Khel, over the Shutargardan, will then be abandoned for the winter, as the snow must soon make it impassable; and Colonel Money, who had some severe fighting with the Ghilzais on the 19th ult., will bring the regiments under his command, with four mountain guns, on to Cabul. General Sir F. Roberts has quartered a portion of his force at Sherpur, and expects to collect sufficient supplies for the winter. He has received the submission of the head men of Kohistan, north of Cabul.

The city is quiet, under the rule of Major-General J. Hills, V.C., C.B., the Military Governor. Inquiry into the circumstances of the attack on the Residency is proceeding. Meanwhile, Sirdar Yahya Khan, Yakoub's father-in-law, the ex-Governor of the city, also the Wazir and the Mustaufi, or Finance Minister, are under close arrest. The special commission of inquiry consists of Colonel Macgregor, Dr. Bellow, and Hyat Khan. Another commission, consisting of Brigadier-General Massy and Majors Moriarty and Guinness, has sentenced five men to death, including the City Kotwal, who was prominent in inciting and organising the resistance at Char-Asiab on the 6th ult., also a man implicated in dishonouring the bodies of members of the Embassy. They were hanged on the 20th in front of the Residency. The Ameer is voluntarily in General Roberts's camp, which, though under no restraint, he never leaves, declining even riding exercise with the General or his Aide-de-Camp. He is apparently in a pitiable state of apathy and depression.

The latest news, to the hour of this writing, is by a telegram from the Viceroy of India on Wednesday. A large force of Taraki Ghilzais, under Sahib Jan, was at Shahjui on the 24th ult., about to attack the camp of General Hughes. It was defeated and dispersed by Colonel Kennedy, with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, detachments of the 59th Infantry and 2nd Belooch Regiment, and three guns of the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery. The loss on our side was two men killed and twenty-six wounded, amongst the latter Captain Sartorius, of the 59th, and Captain Broom, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. Gent, a member of the advanced Left, who was Prefect of Marseilles under M. Gambetta, is gazetted Governor of Martinique.

Madame Patti had a brilliant success at the Trocadéro Charity on Thursday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Russian Princes were there. Every seat was occupied. The receipts were 74,000 francs. La Diva sang airs from "Semiramide" and "Hernani," and was in splendid voice. There was no opposition whatever.

A new comic opera, entitled "La Jolie Persane," in three acts, was performed at the Renaissance, Paris, on Tuesday night. The words are by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo; the music is by M. Lecocq.

"Lightning trains" between Paris and Marseilles began on Monday running at the rate of nearly forty-five miles an hour, which in France is considered a feat.

## SPAIN.

On Monday the Cabinet Council adopted the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba on the following bases:—The abolition is to come into effect immediately after the promulgation of the law. Freed slaves to remain under the protection of their present masters, who will be required to pay them wages for a period of eight years. At the end of each year an eighth part of the slaves on each estate to become absolutely free, the selection being determined by lot. Particulars of the last census taken in Cuba have been published in the *Official Gazette* of Madrid, from which it appears that the numbers of the inhabitants are—Whites, 764,164; free negroes, 344,050; negro slaves, 227,902; Chinese, 58,400. Since 1870 the number of slaves has decreased by 136,000.

The treaty of peace between Spain and Peru, ratified and signed by the Peruvian Government, was received on Monday by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A violent storm has occurred near Malaga. Two persons were drowned and considerable damage was done to property. Fresh floods have occurred in Murcia and Almeria.

## ITALY.

On the 26th ult. the monument in commemoration of the piercing of the Alps was unveiled at Turin. The King, the Duke of Aosta, the Ministers, and the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate were present.

Signor Parboni, a popular orator, speaking at the unveiling of a statue on Sunday to the memory of Giuditte Tavani, who was killed by the Pontifical Zouaves in 1867, declared that Rome would rather perish than again fall under the domination of the priests.

At a Congress in favour of a partial disarmament which was held at Naples resolutions were adopted urging the European Governments to arrive at an arrangement for effecting a simultaneous and proportional disarmament.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William has, with his usual energy, recommenced the conduct of State affairs. Several Ministers and Court notabilities have had audiences with his Majesty since his return to Berlin.

The Emperor William opened the Prussian Diet on Tuesday with a speech from the throne in which he alluded to the new tariff, which, however, would not affect the estimates for next year to an appreciable extent, and the deficiency in the revenue would have to be met by a loan. Bills would be presented on the trade in spirituous liquors and for the purchase of the railways, and his Majesty announced that the Government would propose the construction of several new lines. Other matters of internal reform were mentioned, which, said the Emperor, would "open up an extensive field of important legislative labour." Various passages of the speech were received with applause. At the entry of the Emperor into the hall, as also at his departure, three cheers were given for his Majesty. The Upper House proceeded to the election of its president and vice-presidents, and re-elected the former occupants of those offices by acclamation.—The Duke von Ratibor is president, Count Armin von Boitzenburg first and Chief Burgomaster Hasselbach second vice-president.

A telegram from the *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed, but that his illness is not of an alarming nature.

The Grand Dukes Alexander and Paul of Russia arrived at Berlin on Monday evening, and paid a visit to the Emperor and the Royal Princes on Tuesday. In the afternoon a banquet was given by the Emperor in honour of the Grand Dukes.

Marshal von Moltke celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Sunday, and among the congratulations sent to the aged

strategist was a lifesize portrait of the King of Saxony, the gift of his Majesty.

The funeral of the late Herr von Bülow took place yesterday week in the Church of St. Matthew, Berlin. The Emperor, Prince Frederick Charles, all the Ministers, Ambassadors, and members of the Diplomatic Body at present in Berlin, Field Marshal Count von Moltke, and many Generals were present.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath the draughts of the addresses of the majority and the minority in reply to the Speech from the Throne were read and discussed. On the motion for the general debate, no member rose to address the House, and consequently the discussion of each separate clause was proceeded with. The first two paragraphs of the address of the majority were adopted without debate. A discussion, however, ensued upon the third paragraph, in which several Archdukes and Cardinals took part. Count Taaffe, the Minister President, addressed the House, saying that the paragraph under discussion was not quite compatible with the Speech from the Throne, but that in other respects the two addresses were in harmony. The Government was desirous that the Constitution should not only repose upon the laws of the country, but should also take root in the hearts of the people. He therefore desired the adoption of a single address for the purpose of general reconciliation. Herr Hübner then proposed an amendment, which was referred to the Address Committee, by which it was immediately discussed, the sitting of the House being meanwhile suspended. Upon the resumption of the sitting the reporter of the committee announced that the two parties had not been able to come to an agreement. The House then divided upon Herr Hübner's amendment, which was supported by the Government, but rejected by 78 votes against 59. Ultimately the Address of the majority with the insertion of the paragraphs concerning the military law was adopted *en bloc*.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Finance presented the Estimates for 1880. The balance closes with a deficit this year of twelve million florins. This deficit it is proposed to cover without having recourse to any new credit, and for this purpose the Government would propose several alterations in the stamps and special taxes, increasing the tax upon lottery prizes to 20 per cent, raising the stamp duty on playing cards, introducing a fixed stamp duty on remittances and reimbursements of money, abolishing various abatements of taxation, increasing the stamp upon applications to the judicial tribunals and on contracts of insurance. The total increase of revenue which the Government expects from these changes is 5,800,000 fl. Moreover, the Government intends to impose a tax on the consumption of home mineral oils, and at the same time increase the customs duty upon petroleum from 3 fl. to 8 fl., thereby providing an addition to the revenue of 4,800,000 fl. According to the Ministerial proposals, the duty on brandy is to realise an additional revenue of 1,500,000 fl. The Government furthermore propose as temporary measures only applicable to the year 1880 the imposition of a 10 per cent tax upon passenger traffic on railways and steamers, and a supplementary tax upon all incomes exceeding 1400 fl.; these measures are estimated to yield 4,000,000. The financial statement concluded by stating that reductions in the expense of administration, a thorough reform in the system of taxation, the introduction of a general income tax, and the taxation of joint-stock companies, would firmly secure a financial equilibrium in the future.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday week Bills were presented by the Government for establishing a Customs union with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the union of Dalmatia, Istria, the town of Brody, and several Hungarian free ports on the Adriatic, with the Customs territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Count Szapary, Minister of Finance, introduced the Hungarian Budget for 1880 in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Tuesday. It shows a deficit of 18,000,000 fl., for covering which 15,000,000 fl. of rents not yet issued and railway obligations to the nominal value of 11,000,000 fl. are still available. The Minister declared that his department was prepared to pay the coupon due on Jan. 1 next from this year's Treasury balances. The Minister subsequently introduced a bill relating to the application of the sinking fund, the issue of bonds for the relief of landholders, and of bonds for redeeming the wine tithes, by which the Minister expects to realise a saving of 4,000,000 fl. per annum. He also presented bills for securing an increase in the customs duty upon petroleum, the abolition of taxes upon articles of luxury, and for modifying the income tax of the second class and the tax upon transport.

## RUSSIA.

General Kaufmann left St. Petersburg last Saturday evening for Tashkend. A *Daily News* telegram says that a considerable number of friends and admirers assembled to bid adieu to him at the Nicolai Railway Station, and filled the platform.

The Chief of Police in Moscow has come to an agreement with the military authorities to organise a system of night patrols of the military to co-operate with the police in preventing disturbances.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg ordering that in future all infantry troops when on duty shall in all cases have fixed bayonets.

Seventeen peasants have been tried for burning a supposed witch to death near Nijni Novgorod. All were acquitted except three, sentenced to Church penances.

## TURKEY.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that at the sitting of the Commission for the Rectification of the Turco-Greek Frontier yesterday week, the Turkish delegates declared that that part of Thessaly and Epirus which was left to Turkey by the line of frontier indicated in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress would be in an isolated position and without a port, and that it was therefore impossible to accept it. The Greek members of the Commission stated their demands; and Sawas Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the Powers pointing out that these demands exceed the frontier line indicated in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress.

Sir Henry Layard, Lady Layard, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, and Said Pasha dined with the Sultan on Saturday.

## ROUMANIA.

By a large majority, the bill for the revision of the Constitution was passed by the Senate on Thursday night. On Sunday the Senate voted political rights to 883 Jews who had served in the Roumanian army during the war of independence. There were thirty-eight senators present, and thirty-three voted for the enfranchisement. The Prince has approved the project as it passed the two Chambers; and his message dissolving the Constituent Assembly and convening it as an ordinary Legislature was read in both Houses on Sunday.

A Cabinet Council has decided that the first important measure to be introduced by the Government during the extraordinary Session of the Chambers ending Nov. 12 shall be a bill for the purchase of the Roumanian railways by the State.

## CANADA.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec met on Tuesday. Mr. Joly, the Premier, brought forward a resolution confirming the vote of supply passed by the Assembly before its adjournment on Sept. 2, and protesting against the action of the Legislative Council in refusing to sanction the vote. An amendment was subsequently moved by the opposition in favour of the formation of a strong conciliatory Ministry.

A meeting has been held at Montreal of the friends of Sir Francis Hincks, director of the Consolidated Bank in that city, who was recently found guilty of having signed false returns to the Government respecting the affairs of the bank. A resolution was adopted that Sir Francis should be invited to become a candidate for the mayoralty of Montreal.

The Hon. C. Tupper, Minister of Public Works, has stated, in reply to a deputation, that the Government would favour the iron industry, and declared that the country would approve an import duty on iron of 3dols. instead of 2 dols. or 1 dol.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes on Monday received Señor Justo Arosemena, the new Colombian Minister, who, in presenting his credentials to the President, said that Colombia more than other countries needed to cultivate friendly relations with the United States owing to the Panama railroad and the prospective canal through the isthmus. The President replied, cordially welcoming Señor Arosemena.

Secretary Sherman, in a speech delivered on Monday at a mass meeting in New York, declared that the Republicans would never recede from the specie standard or abate the civil and political rights of any American citizen. Mr. Sherman maintained that the resumption of specie payments was a Republican measure, and that its triumph was due to the Republican party, which had steadily supported it. The result had been the universal revival of commerce and industry. There was no drain on the coin in the Treasury, and gold was pouring in from Europe.

It is officially announced that the Ute Indians in Colorado are anxious for peace. Telegrams report that the women and children captured by the Ute Indians have been returned unharmed to the United States authorities.

Meetings of Irishmen in support of the anti-rent agitation in Ireland were held on Sunday at Lowell and New Orleans, and resolutions were passed approving the course adopted by Mr. Parnell.

Daff's Eleven left on Monday for England on board the City of Richmond.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape mail steamer arrived in Plymouth on Tuesday evening, bringing intelligence up to Oct. 7. Moirosi's stronghold is defended with unabated vigour, but orders have been given that it is to be taken at all costs. The Boers presented Sir Garnet Wolseley with a memorial demanding the Queen's answer to their prayer for the annulment of the annexation, and, in reply, Sir Garnet issued a proclamation declaring that the British Government intended the Transvaal to remain for ever an integral portion of the Empire. The Boers continue their refusal to pay taxes and rent. John Dunn denies that he forbade missionaries to enter his district.

In a duel at Algiers last week between Lieutenant Faltres and Adjutant Levy the latter was killed.

Active preparations for war are being made by the Japanese Government against China, on account of the Loochoo difficulty.

Sir Bartle Frere has sent a telegram from Cape Town to Mr. John Pender, M.P., the chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, offering congratulations on the successful laying of the cable from Durban to Zanzibar. The next step will be to connect the line with the company's system at Aden.

The Eastminster, Captain Mosey, chartered by Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., of London, has been dispatched from Plymouth with 358 emigrants for Wellington and Nelson, New Zealand; of whom 184 are English, 88 Scotch, 69 Irish, and 17 foreigners. There are 45 married couples, 74 single men, 84 single women, 51 boys, 47 girls, and 12 infants.

News from San Domingo received at New York states that the inhabitants of Puerto Plata and the Northern provinces, headed by General Laferon, have risen against President Guillermo. The principal cause of the rising is alleged to have been dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Government settled the late difficulty with Spain.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland was baptized last Saturday at Gmünden as Maria Louisa Victoria Carolina Amelia Alexandra Augusta Frederica. The Queen of Denmark, the ex-Queen of Hanover, and Count Crenneville, as representing the Austrian Emperor, were present.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B., and Mr. Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., to be Ministers Plenipotentiary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. Mr. William D. Auchinleck is appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis; and Mr. John Gentle, Captain Andrew H. Hall, and Mr. Alexander Williamson, Members of the Legislative Council of British Honduras.

The *Standard* understands that the desirability of strengthening the British squadron in Chinese waters having been recognised by the Foreign Office, the steel corvette Comus, of fourteen guns and high speed, and the composite sloop Albatross, of four guns, will proceed direct to that station as soon as they are ready for sea. These ships are not intended to relieve any others at present on the station.

The distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Lockhart, C.B., has been conferred upon Brigadier-General Alexander Hugh Cobbe, C.B., commanding the Agra brigade of the Bengal army. A like reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Charles Herbert, C.B., has been given to Brigadier-General Robert John Hughes, who now holds Khelat-i-Ghilzai with a brigade of Sir Donald Stewart's field force.

From this day (Nov. 1) the winter arrangements come into operation as regards the Channel Islands mail service. Mails to Guernsey and Jersey will be dispatched from London on the evening of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mails from Guernsey and Jersey will arrive in London every morning (Sunday excepted). Information has been received from the French post-office that the French packets leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month will, for the present, cease to call at Rio de Janeiro on the outward voyage. Under these circumstances no mails for Brazil will be made up in London for conveyance by these packets until further notice.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, who had undertaken to deliver the annual address to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution next Tuesday, has signified that he will be unable to fulfil the engagement owing to the holding of several Cabinet Councils in that week, but he hopes to be able to do so at a later date.



## NEW BOOKS.

Intelligent studies, such as those which find expression in *Representative Statesmen*, by Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. (Chapman and Hall), present the large mass of ordinary readers, whose leisure is small, with the best possible means of informing their minds upon important and interesting subjects under the most delightful conditions. It is important and it is interesting to obtain clear ideas about the work performed and the characteristics exhibited by men who have occupied prominent positions in the political world, and it is delightful to obtain them at so small an expenditure of time and with so large an amount of pleasure as the perusal of Mr. Ewald's two volumes will require and confer. Of course, there is always the risk of being inadvertently led astray by an author's prejudices or predilections; but that risk cannot be avoided when there is neither time nor opportunity for independent investigation; and when Mr. Ewald, or another like him, undertakes to examine, instruct, and guide, the risk is probably reduced to infinitesimal proportions. In the first volume he deals with Strafford, as the representative of "the despotic Minister," Halifax of "the moderate Minister," Sir Robert Walpole of "the Minister of peace," Chatham of "the Minister of war," and William Pitt of "the disinterested Minister;" in the second with Lord Eldon, as the representative of "the deliberative Minister," Canning of "the brilliant Minister," the Duke of Wellington of "the conscientious Minister," Sir Robert Peel of "the Minister of expediency," and Palmerston of "the English Minister;" and there will be small inclination, no doubt, on anybody's part to find fault with the qualifying expressions he has adopted, unless it should appear that "English" is an epithet which would apply to all the Ministers, seeing that all were undoubtedly devoted to their country, and that "popular" would have more fitly described the qualities which are associated with the memory of Lord Palmerston. There are, or were, even monomaniacs, who believe, or believed, or profess or professed to believe, that he had sold his country to Russia; and it is doubtful whether, among the whole number of "studies," there is any other Minister against whom the same, or a similar, accusation was brought, at any rate, so openly, expressly, and pertinaciously, even by monomaniacs. He was considered also to have shown "too great deference to the wishes of a foreign potentate," which is decidedly un-English, when he was so hasty with his "Conspiracy to Murder" Bill; but even this un-English proceeding was condoned after awhile, and popularity returned to "old Pam." The great advantage of the book is that it not only places before the reader vivid portraits and short biographies, as well as brief but sufficient summaries of memorable events, but it whets the appetite and refreshes the memory, recalling with one bright flash the history of a whole epoch, and kindling the desire, if time and opportunity should permit, to ransack those fuller and more elaborate accounts upon which the studies are based. But, though the separate monographs are, from the very nature of the case, like the extract of meat rather than the meat itself, they are not deficient in substance, at the same time that they are of double or triple strength. If it were right to distinguish one above the rest, one might perhaps give the palm to the study of Chatham, a study executed with singular appreciation, force, and fire.

Opinions differ about the possibility of having too much of a good thing; those persons who do not admit the possibility will, no doubt, be confirmed in their belief by a perusal of *The Life of Sir James Brooke*, by Spenser St. John, F.R.G.S., William Blackwood and Sons, and those who do may by the same process be induced to revise their dogma. One thing, however, is undeniable; there have been a great many works dedicated to the life, deeds, and character of the famous "Rajah of Sarawak." A very near relative of his, if memory may be trusted, devoted her talents and her pen to the story of his life and the vocation of his career, only a year or two ago; and she seemed to have left little or nothing for gleaners after her. However, the present work, being the fulfilment of a solemn promise made to the late lamented Rajah himself, had to be published sooner or later, and would be graciously accepted for the very promise' sake, even if the author had not other claims founded upon the position he held, the functions he discharged, the confidence reposed in him, and his literary abilities, to general attention. None can be more sensible than he himself of his "backwardness in coming forward," of his extremely tardy appearance upon the scene; but he can plead the unanswerable excuse of "long and wearisome illness, as well as continued active service in tropical countries." It is now eleven years and more since the "rajah" died; and in that interval enough has been written about him and about Borneo in general and about Sarawak in particular to provide any but a gluttonous reader with literature, so far as Sarawak is concerned, for a whole lifetime. There are, nevertheless, good reasons why the present work should commend itself in preference, if addition be out of the question, to many others of similar scope; for the author was "formerly secretary to the rajah" and "consul-general in Borneo"—that is to say, he filled offices which gave him rare opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character and of estimating, from the practical point of view, the much-lauded and much-vituperated "rajah." It may be well to mention once more that "very little of interest is known of the early life of Sir James Brooke;" it is from 1835, when "his father died, leaving him about £30,000," which enabled him to buy a yacht to his fancy, that we must date the commencement of that adventurous career which terminated in 1868, when he was sixty-five years of age, leaving his memory as a bone of controversy between two sets of persons wearing different sorts of spectacles. He may have been the finest of heroes, the most humane of men, and the best of Christians; but it is more than doubtful whether great inconvenience, and something worse, would not be caused to the country and the Government, if many adventurous and chivalrous gentlemen, having £30,000 or more at command, should fit out vessels and, in their capacity of self-constituted redressers of wrong and champions of law, order, and civilisation, acquire territories and power and responsibilities of which they would gladly be relieved by the interposition of their own Government, when the excitement of action has worn off and the anomalous character of the situation produced has become apparent. One of the most interesting chapters is the tenth, in which the author has inserted the answers he gave to Mr. Gladstone's questions concerning "Sir James Brooke's dealings with the Borneo pirates;" and there is an appendix of the "rajah;" and there is the welcome addition of a map.

Appropriateness of title is not so very common that it should go unnoticed; and the three volumes entitled *High Spirits*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), containing "certain stories written in them," are a singular instance of happy description. And if the spirits be sometimes more than high, so that they become even extravagant; on the other hand, they are sometimes, not to say frequently, tempered and modified by some delicate mixture, whether of pathos or of melancholy or of whatever else is efficacious in toning down

exuberant jollity. The prevailing characteristic, however, of the stories is certainly "high jinks;" free rein is given to drollery; imagination is allowed to indulge in the wildest and most fantastic freaks; and, in the pauses between his pieces of wit, humour, and grotesque fancy, the author does not disdain to grin through a horse-collar. Not to laugh is impossible; though it may occasionally occur to the laughter that it is extremely weak to be tickled by such rattling, rollicking, roaring farces, which seem to border upon arrant buffoonery. Still one laughs, even when the clergy are treated with shocking levity, a levity which creates a probably erroneous impression that the author, in his desire to cause explosions of laughter, is a sapper to whom nothing is sacred. Witness his story about the High-Church parson, who having got himself "japanned," as he irreverently terms it, for matrimonial purposes, and having succeeded in his fortune-hunting, discards his "japan"—that is, his "orders"—and returns to the devil, the world, and the flesh; or about the daring young lover who, aided by a more daring friend, does not shrink, for the sake of obtaining a certain fair hand, from introducing among the nobility of our country a drunken crossing-sweeper, an Oriental fire-worshipper and worshipper of "fire-water," as the august Shah of Persia. All this, of course, is very farcical; but it is also very amusing. And the same may be said of the other stories, or most of them. It may be added, however, that the author's happy style of writing, combined with a certain superiority of tone, gives literary grace to his most burlesque productions.

Curiosity, if not interest, will almost certainly be excited by the title of *Don Garcia in England*, by George Windle Sandys (Samuel Tinsley and Co.), and readers will not do amiss to satisfy that curiosity and indulge that interest by a perusal of the volume, undismayed by its somewhat imposing size and somewhat sombre appearance. For, as the sombreness of the black covers is relieved by a few touches of red and by a liberal amount of gilt, so the contents, which are in the main, or are at any rate intended to be, of a sober, if not of a solemn, character, are by no means confined solely to "the more serious aspects of life." The author's purpose may perhaps be divined from the fact that he dedicates his book "to those political leaders by the aid of whose wisdom and united counsels Englishmen of constitutional views trust to see their country pass safely through the present crisis of her fortunes." The author's method of proceeding is this: he begins with some pleasant, picturesque chapters, in which he describes either what he has seen and experienced personally in Spain, or what he has picked up from reading books about Spain. Thus a connection is established between himself and "Don Garcia," a supposititious person, apparently, or, if real, very carefully disguised, inasmuch as a Spaniard, so liberal, and so energetic, and so wise, and so well-informed, and altogether so supernaturally superior to his fellow-creatures of all nationalities, it is beyond the efforts of memory to recall. This Spaniard, having found his way to London, is trotted about by the author, in the spirit only, it must be surmised, to various parts of England, that he may become acquainted with "our social and other institutions, with the manner in which conversation is carried on among the aristocracy, even the more cultivated sort of them, at their lordly houses in the country, with the speechifying of trade-unions in manufacturing districts, with certain aspects of life at the University of Oxford and, by implication, at Cambridge also, with a few characteristics of fox-hunting, including specimens of the behaviour and language adopted by young ladies who devote themselves to the fascinations of that sport, with the condition of our politics, our art, and our drama, and, in fact, with whatever the author thinks proper to discuss under cover of a dialogue in which the foreigner is made to discharge, for the most part, the convenient office of one who "asks for information." The author is thus enabled to deliver himself of much criticism, some very sound, some very clever, all very agreeable to read. Indeed, the book is written with great liveliness, if not with much profundity; and questions of the day are touched upon with considerable point, though with a light hand. Places, persons, and things, moreover, are described in a style suggestive of more than ordinary literary ability; and the tone, if a little flippant, bitter, and cynical, is piquant and sufficiently wholesome. His denunciations are sometimes a little too sweeping, perhaps, especially as regards what he has to say about "famous" painters, so called in our day, and about dramatic authors. There is certainly nothing very new in the indictment he brings against both, but there is more than one grain of truth at the bottom of it. There is, of course, a difficulty sometimes in ascertaining whether he is propounding his own views and pronouncing his own judgment, or merely giving a lifelike representation of the wild mode of talking which prevails in the smoking-rooms of clubs. "When we want anything like a ruler of men," says one of the author's characters, who occasionally seems to coincide with the author himself, "our people are often hard put to it. One sees that by the number of failures. I have known them look into an attorney's office for a Prime Minister, into a bookseller's shop for a Secretary of State, make a minor poet into a pro-consul, and so forth. The allusions here made to Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Lord Lytton are, as everybody will see, transparent; and the cheap sneer is a fair sample of the smartness displayed in the dialogues at which Don Garcia "assists." The writer will very likely be considered better as a describer than as a debater, a critic, or a philosopher.

The biographical treatment of subjects belonging to the cherished beliefs of the Christian religion has lately been taken out of the hands of hostile criticism, like that of Strauss, and fanciful conjecture, such as is indulged by Renan, to be used by orthodox English divines with a frank adoption of the ordinary historical method. The Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster and sometime Head Master of Marlborough School, is the well-known author of a "Life of Christ," which has, notwithstanding the exceptions that may be taken to its style in point of pure literary taste, won general approval as a work of accurate and judicious research, dealing not only with the statements of the New Testament narratives, but with a large and varied store of collateral information. That work has achieved great popularity, and is likely to hold its place as a standard piece of English religious literature. The same publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, for whom it was prepared by Dr. Farrar, have been employed in the production of his new book, *The Life and Work of St. Paul*, in two volumes. This will probably not at once command such a rapid and extensive sale; nor is it calculated to attract the ready notice even of religious people who are unaccustomed to critical and exegetical studies. But it will, in our judgment, prove far more valuable to serious inquirers concerning the original character and doctrines of Christianity, and it will be an important aid to clergymen and other ministers or lay teachers of the Gospel, in the pursuit of essential truth upon that momentous subject. The Epistles of Paul, which cannot be dissociated from the facts of his personal history, demand the very first place, not the second rank, in a critical examination of the contents of the New Testament. This claim is due to their having, in the order of time, certainly preceded the narratives commonly called the Gospels, and to their unques-

tioned authenticity as documents showing what was the belief of the earliest Christian societies a few years after the appearance of Christ in the world. Independently of all the other Scriptures, there is in this portion alone of the New Testament sufficient to furnish a genuine exhibition of the facts and ideas of Christianity; with the strongest evidence and arguments in its support as a Divine Revelation. The work here undertaken by Canon Farrar is therefore one that challenges the most earnest attention and consideration of Biblical and classical scholars, of theologians, and of exact students of history, particularly those versed in Roman and in Jewish antiquities. It differs widely, in some respects, both from the learned and archaeological "Life of St. Paul" by Mr. Thomas Lewin, and from the joint work of two able writers, the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Dean Howson, which has deservedly gained a wide acceptance. Canon Farrar has the great advantage of familiarity with the Talmud and all the traditional maxims, usages, laws, and doctrines of the Rabbis, which must continually be referred to for the explanation of many incidents in the life of St. Paul, and of many passages or phrases in his writings. No commentator upon the New Testament, that we can remember, among the clergy of the English Church, has yet made such abundant use of this special branch of knowledge; and it has yielded a large amount of useful assistance. The diligence with which he has prosecuted his literary researches is also displayed in a great variety of citations from Greek profane authors of the later ages under the Roman Empire. These are seldom read by classical scholars, but their writings serve best to illustrate the social and intellectual life of the East, including Asia Minor, Syria, and Alexandria, when the Gospel was first preached in those parts. With a view to taking stock of those two component elements, the Hebraism and the Hellenism of that period, which Mr. Matthew Arnold and others have declared to be main factors in the mental composition of Christendom, this book seems to meet a prevailing tendency of our time. But it will not be found to lead in the direction of rationalistic or anti-supernatural scepticism, as it is thoroughly pervaded, like all Canon Farrar's writings and discourses, with a settled and sober evangelical faith. Its style is, for the most part, tolerably free from those faults of turgid and florid rhetoric which were perceived in his "Life of Christ." The exegesis of the text of St. Paul's Epistles appear to be performed, in general, in a satisfactory manner. But this cannot be expected to add much that is valuable to the results presented by former editors and commentators. The two volumes are furnished with convenient maps, chronological tables, and other helps to study. We can safely recommend the new work on St. Paul to every serious and thoughtful reader.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Mayor's Day falls this year on a Sunday. The procession and banquet of the incoming Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Francis Truscott) will, therefore, take place on Monday, Nov. 10.

The Scottish Corporation will hold its 215th anniversary festival on Monday, Dec. 1, for St. Andrew's Day, when the Earl of Rosebery, one of the vice-presidents of the corporation, will occupy the chair.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and the Registrars and Masters of the several divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at his Lordship's residence, 5, Cromwell Houses, next Monday, the first day of Michaelmas Sittings.

Mr. C. Wilson, president of the Metropolitan Teachers' Association, took the chair at the seventh yearly meeting of that body, which was held last Saturday. The Rev. John Rodgers, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Picton, Mr. Wilks, and Mr. Heller joined in the discussion, which had especial reference to the work of board schools.

The new house erected in Northumberland-avenue by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be formally opened next Monday at one o'clock by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At nine o'clock there will be a conversazione of the members and friends of the society at Willis's Rooms, when addresses will be given by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Rangoon, Canon Barry, and others.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in October the total number of paupers was 80,770, of whom 43,761 were in workhouses, and 37,009 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3701, 2832, and 2698 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 891, of whom 631 were men, 209 women, and 51 children under sixteen.

There were 2547 births and 1561 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 52, and the deaths by 61, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 30 from measles, 79 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 35 from diarrhoea. These 224 deaths were 26 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3171 births and 1842 deaths were registered.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided on Tuesday at an influential meeting held at the Cannon-street Hotel for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill. A resolution (moved by Mr. W. F. Rock and seconded by Mr. J. Harvey and Sir J. Bennett) was passed acknowledging the services of Sir Rowland Hill and approving the proposal that a national subscription be raised to secure a fitting public memorial; and other resolutions were passed to carry out the object in view. A general committee and an executive committee having been elected, Messrs. Baxter and Whitehead were appointed general secretaries of the fund. It was stated that a canvass of only four hours had resulted in subscriptions being promised, independently of anything sent to the Mansion House, amounting to nearly £600.

The Rev. John Rodgers, vice-chairman of the School Board for London, opened a new board school in the Plumstead-road on Thursday week. He said the site of that school was unusually large, being 34,168 square feet. Only £1500 was paid for it, as against £25,000 sometimes paid for a site a quarter the size.—A new board school in Whitfield-street, Tottenham-court-road, was formally opened last Saturday evening, when a public meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in the school. Mr. Stiff, chairman of the Works Committee of the London School Board, occupied the chair, and there were several members of the School Board on the platform. The chairman said the school was built to accommodate 600 children; it had been in operation now about two months, and there were already on the roll 170 boys, 182 girls, and 285 infants, a sufficient proof that the school was needed.





"PILGRIMS EN ROUTE TO MECCA."

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. BEAVIS, IN THE LAST ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 406.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Something will have to be done, and that quickly, to amend the law of copyright in the matter of photographs. The great mistake made hitherto seems to have been the classing of photographs with pictures, engravings, sculpture, music, and the like. Only from one or two points of view can photography be considered as a fine art. It is a process of chemical manufacture susceptible of being turned to uses altogether foreign to the Arts, and its attributes, for good and evil, are so varied, and its resources are being so surprisingly developed, that photography and photographers might beneficially be made the subjects of a special Act of Parliament. The gentlemen who have been lately laying down the law on the matter in the newspapers seem to have wholly ignored the leading and remarkably illustrative "negative" case of Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., and the Autotype Company.

It strikes me that it is extremely absurd to talk of a person having no copyright in his own face, when its counterfeit presentment is effected by photography. The copyright is created when the photograph is produced; and the question of property in the negative might be very easily settled by agreement between the photographer and the photographee. It is monstrous to assume that, in the absence of such an agreement, the photographer should be entitled to sell copies of your effigy for shillings and pence, and pillory you in the shop windows between the late Charles Peace and Miss Follenjambé of the Frivolity Theatre.

Mem.: I hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he brings forward his next Budget, will have the courage to impose a penny stamp duty on all published "cartes-de-visite." Such an impost, with surprisingly beneficial effects to the revenue, was placed on all photographic "cartes" in the United States during the Great Civil War. Photographic portraits are clearly luxuries, and as such are the fittest for taxation. Album "cartes" might be charged double. I trust, however, that the measure will not be retrospective, as I have about six thousand five hundred cartes-de-visite at home, picked up in all parts of the world, and duly classified. The very oldest one in the collection—a portrait of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars—was purchased in St. Petersburg in 1856, and it is only very slightly faded.

I notice that the Indian Government have issued a series of wonderful regulations touching the special correspondents of newspapers in the field, and that the code in question has excited much exasperation in the Indian press. "Specials" permitted to accompany a force on active service are to be licensed; they are to wear a distinctive badge; they are not to make use of any cipher or any foreign language in their telegrams, which are to be subjected to the censorship of a staff officer; and, finally, they are to be made amenable to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and the operation of military law. This might come to mean tying up to the halberts and the infliction of five-and-twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails if the Chief thought that the Special's last telegram was not quite complimentary enough to the force under the Chief's command. A zealous commanding officer might essay such a proceeding "pour encourager les autres."

I wonder whether the Marquis of Salisbury, who paid such very high-flown compliments to the "Specials" when he took the chair at the Newspaper Press Fund banquet, approves of this Draconic law. My campaigning days are over; but I should like to know what the extant and valid race of "Specials" think of the "regulations" promulgated by the Indian authorities, or whether such journalists as Archibald Forbes, Charles Austin, Sutherland Edwards, Phil Robinson, George Henty, Frederick Boyle, and Hilary Skinner would care to accompany any army on active service and to ply their vocation at the risk of being treated as though they were disorderly camp-followers. I should advise them to stay at home and let the military gentlemen do all the special correspondence for themselves.

Mem.: The "badge" idea is really not a bad one. In European warfare (and I suppose that in process of time the Indian Government press regulations will be adopted by our War Office) the special civilian correspondent (to say nothing of the special artist) is in constant peril, if he be captured by the enemy, either of being hanged or shot as a spy by the military authorities or of being murdered by a mob of ignorant peasants temporarily frantic and ferocious with fear. Very narrowly did I escape the gallows in Italy in 1866 and the firing-party in the Franco-German war in 1870. Let the "Specials" be badged by all means. Tattooing on the right arm with their names, addresses, and the titles of the newspapers to which they are attached might not be a bad mode of distinguishing them. Or, what do you say to branding them between the shoulders with a red-hot iron? The effigy of a "flying pen" would make a very pretty trade mark.

This is an age of wonderful school-books. As a grammar of design of the human form, the collection of Flaxman's Outlines, comprising the magnificent illustrations to the Iliad, the Odyssey, Æschylus, and Hesiod, published by Messrs. Seeley, and edited by Mr. John Sparkes, Head Master of the National Art-Training School, South Kensington, is, perhaps, the grandest and usefulest art school-book lately put forth. Next to this (from an educational point of view) I must class a work just published by Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, the singularly beautiful "Atlas of Anatomy; or, Pictures of the Human Body," which comprises one hundred separate forms in twenty-four coloured plates, and the descriptive letterpress of which has been written by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, of the Ladies' Medical College, and who is also a member of the London School Board. In her preface Mrs. Miller distinctly states that her work is meant for "children with their keen interest in the facts of nature, and their fresh, undisturbed minds full of curiosity about the facts around them." It is certain that Traddles, in "David Copperfield," was very fond of drawing skeletons on the margins of his copybooks, and that he got caned instead of complimented for this precocious addictedness to the study of osteology.

Were I a reviewer of books, instead of a mere note-taker of their appearance, I could fill several columns of small print (how my readers would yawn, to be sure!) with a disquisition on Mrs. Fenwick Miller's most instructive work. These many years past the study of graphic anatomy has been a passion with me, and rarely does a day pass that I do not try to draw at least one skeleton. I have got as many books on anatomy—beginning with Vesalius and ending with Dr. Marshall and Mrs. Miller—as I have cookery books; and I scarcely know which class of literature I prize the most. But I cannot review Mrs. Fenwick Miller's "Atlas of Anatomy"—in this place at least. I can only offer my humble and hearty compliments and congratulations to the lady, not only on her talents, but also on her downright vigorous and determined "pluck," in publishing such a work at all for the amusement and instruction of the British youth. Yes! the British word "pluck" is the word to use. "Courage," "bravery," "heroism" are all too feeble.

G. A. S.

## "PILGRIMS EN ROUTE TO MECCA."

We have already noticed this picture by Mr. R. Beavis with warm appreciation in our critical column when reviewing the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, where it was hung, as were also two other important works by the same artist, all three differing from each other widely in character. The subject of this picture is a very novel one as from an English artist. It is obviously not less picturesque than novel, and not less than either is it authentic, we may be sure, as a few years back Mr. Beavis made a lengthened and extensive tour in the East. Need we remind the reader of the extraordinary proportions of the great annual Hadj or Pilgrimage to the birthplace of Mohammed in Arabia Felix, to which this picture refers? We are not surprised at the number of pilgrims seen on this particular route when we know that so many as 60,000, with their 20,000 camels, reach Mecca at the appointed month each year, traversing the arid and burning sands of Arabia from all parts of the Mohammedan world. A man can hardly consider himself a good Mussulman if he has not (unless prevented by extreme poverty or illness) visited himself, or at least by paid deputy, the holy places of Mecca—unless he has seen the Beitullah or God's house, and seven times made the circuit of the Holy Kaaba it enshrines, each time kissing the black stone that bears the mark of Abraham's foot. He must drink of the Zemzem water, and walk in procession to the hill of Arafat, where Adam, conducted by the angel Gabriel, met Eve after they had been separated 200 years, in consequence of their disobedience and banishment. He sacrifices in the valley of Mina, shaving the head and clipping the nails. Only by performing all these ceremonies does the follower of the Prophet acquire the proud title of Hadji or Pilgrim, and become entitled to wear the green turban—the colour of that worn by the Prophet. According to the Mahomedan legend, the curious small oblong or cube-like building called the Holy Kaaba was constructed in Heaven 2000 years before the creation of the world, and Adam, the first of the faithful, erected it on earth in its present site exactly beneath the spot where it stood in Heaven. Seventy thousand angels have it in their special care (when the black awning which covers it is shaken by the wind it is said to be ruffled by their wings); and, when the last trumpet shall have sounded, the angels are commanded to transport the holy Kaaba back to its original place in Paradise. To visit such a wondrous site is not only a religious obligation, but is naturally regarded as one of the greatest events in life by the imaginative and credulous Orientals. From the remotest confines of Islamism they collect, forming themselves into caravans, for protection against the ubiquitous Bedawee brigands; and fatigue, privation, and danger, sometimes famine, the plague, and death, are braved with the immovable fortitude engendered by their entire belief in fatalism enjoined by the Prophet of Allah. All classes perform the journey, as we see in the picture, from the warrior sheikh, mounted on his sagacious, high-mettled Arab, to the peaceful, humble dervish, who, riding on his ass, trusts to alms for subsistence; together with a large proportion of merchants, who, during the period of the pilgrimage, convert Mecca into one of the greatest fairs of the East. It is a bazaar-keeper, perhaps, who, with his attendants, walks beside the camel bearing his wives and children, the creature's back being saddled in a fashion that forcibly recalls the apt description of the camel as "the ship of the desert." But, patient and enduring as is the camel, and usually kind to his beast as is the Mussulman, by injunction of the Koran, it not un seldom breaks down under the burdens imposed upon it through the parched and pastureless sands; and the tracks of the caravan routes are often marked by its bleached or bleaching bones. The highly picturesque caravan here depicted appears to be one of considerable military strength, judging by the number of standards seen in the middle distance—each with its crescent-head, which, by-the-way, is not, as is commonly supposed, a symbol peculiar to Islamism (as the cross is the symbol of Christianity), but the ensign of Byzantium, or Constantinople.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Yesterday (Friday) week M. Ambrose Thomas's "Mignon" was given, with some variations from the previous cast. The principal character was sustained by Mlle. Minnie Hauk, for the first time in England, with complete success. Her performance was throughout distinguished by special vocal and dramatic power. Her delivery of the passages expressive of Mignon's fear of her harsh taskmaster, Giarno; of those expressing her gratitude to Wilhelm at his interposition, and her love for him and jealousy at his attentions to the actress, Filina, were alike excellent; as also was her performance in the scenes with the mysterious harper, Lotario (afterwards discovered to be her father), and in the final situation of Mignon's restoration to her home and her union with Wilhelm. The applause bestowed was great and frequent, the impulsive "Styrienne" in the second act, having had to be repeated. Mlle. Hauk's Mignon will probably rank with her Carmen in power of attraction. The important part of Filina was sustained by Mlle. Ilma di Murska, who sang with brilliant execution, particularly in the florid aria "Io son Titania." Madame Trebelli was the same excellent representative of Federico as before, and, as usual, had to repeat the "Rondo-Gavotte" in the second act. As Lotario, Mr. Conly made a successful first appearance here, and will doubtless improve the impression already produced, when less under the influence of nervousness. Signor Tecchi, as Wilhelm (Guglielmo), sang and acted with much earnestness; and Signor Franceschi was, as heretofore, an efficient representative of Giarno. Mr. John Hill conducted the performance.

"Faust" was the opera on Saturday, with most features of the cast as before, including the clever performance of Madame Hélène Crosmont as Margherita, and Madame Trebelli's well-known excellent rendering of the character of Siebel. Signor Frapolli having been again the Faust, Signor Rota the Mefistofele, Mr. Carleton the Valentino, &c.

On Monday the opera was "La Sonnambula," with Mlle. Ilma di Murska as Amina; and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given, with the effective performances of Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, Signor Tecchi as Manrico, and Signor Pantaleoni as Count di Luna. "Don Giovanni" was announced for Wednesday evening, "Mignon" for Thursday, "Aida" for Friday (yesterday), and to-day (Saturday) the first morning performance is to take place, "Carmen" being the opera—to be followed in the evening by "Les Huguenots," with Madame Pappenheim as Valentina, and Mlle. Ilma di Murska as Margherita di Valois.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon brought forward an "Allegro," forming a portion of a concerto for the violin, left by Beethoven in an incomplete state among his manuscripts. The movement referred to is itself incomplete, and has been finished, to render it available for public performance, by Herr Helmesberger, of Vienna, who has cleverly effected the task by using the phrases and passages

of Beethoven's own manuscript. The piece is in the clear, melodious style of the master's early works, and probably belongs to the closing years of last century. It was skillfully played by Mr. Carrodus, who also executed with great success two movements from Molique's concerto in A minor. Madame Schuch-Proska, of Dresden, made her first appearance at these concerts, and sang with great success. The programme opened with Schumann's fine symphony in C major, included the "Gavotte" from "Mignon" (encored), and closed with some bright and tuneful ballet music from Signor Ponchielli's opera "Gioconda."

The first of four oratorio performances, conducted by Mr. William Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, was to take place last Thursday, the work announced having been "The Messiah," with Mesdames Nouver and Patey, Miss B. Francis, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Brocolini, and Mr. H. Winter as principal vocalists. Four grand National Concerts are also to be given by Mr. Carter at the Albert Hall—Scotch, on Nov. 29; Welsh, on March 1; Irish, on March 17; and English, on April 23.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards gave an interesting lecture on the opera, at the Steinway Hall, on Monday evening. The lecturer is well qualified for such a task, having written a history of the opera, besides other books on music, as well as literary works. Mr. Edwards traced the rise and progress of the lyric drama from its early beginnings, and treated his subject in a style that conveyed information in a pleasing and popular manner that was duly appreciated by his audience.

Next week will be the last of the season of M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre. On Tuesday another Gounod night was given, on Wednesday the Balalaeva programme was repeated, and Thursday was a Welsh Festival.

The clever young American pianist, Mlle. Anna Bock, gave an evening concert on Thursday at the Steinway Hall; assisted by Herr Ludwig on the violin, and Herr Daubert on the violoncello; Madame Antionette Sterling being the vocalist.

The programme of the opening performance of the twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts, which takes place next week, comprises Haydn's String Quartet in B flat (No. 1 of Op. 50), given for the first time here, Rubinstein's Sonata for Pianoforte and Violoncello (Op. 18), Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in E flat (from Op. 70), and a Chaconne for Violin Solo by Vivaldi. Miss Lillian Bailey is to be the vocalist, and Mlle. Janotha the pianist, the quartet partly consisting of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti. The first of the afternoon performances takes place on Saturday next.

The forty-eighth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin on Dec. 5; this series of concerts being the last that will be given in Exeter Hall. The oratorio chosen for the opening performance is Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." Sir Michael Costa continues in the office of conductor.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Oswestry Musical Festival, held on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Harlech, it was stated that the total receipts amounted to about £577, and that the balance in hand was £126. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Henry Leslie, the promoter and conductor of the festival, to Mr. Gaffe, the choir-master, and to all who had taken part in it. Mr. Leslie explained a scheme for establishing an elementary school of music, which was adopted, and a committee was formed to carry it out.

It has been reported to the provisional committee appointed to prepare for the next Leeds festival (to be held in 1880) that the guarantee fund has already reached £5450. Mr. F. R. Spink, the secretary, states that this amount is larger than the sum guaranteed in a similar space of time for the festival in 1877. This result has been obtained without any effort beyond the issuing of circulars, and, therefore, is most satisfactory.

The ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opens on Thursday next with a performance of "Elijah," Madame Albani being announced as the principal soprano, among the other vocal artists being Madame Antionette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Mr. Barnby conducts, as heretofore. During the season—which is to consist of eight concerts—Handel's "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabæus," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Haydn's "Creation," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Verdi's "Requiem," Goetz's psalm "By the Waters," and Hiller's "Song of Victory" will be given.

An opéra comique, entitled "Marigold"—the music by Leon Vasseur, the libretto by Arthur Mathison—was produced at the Olympic Theatre this week. Of the work and its performance we must speak hereafter.

## THEATRES.

The week's dramatic register presents few important novelties. The Surrey has produced an original drama by Messrs. G. Horncastle and R. Ogilvie, entitled "Danger." The title, we believe, is not new, having been used for a drama formerly played at an East-End theatre. It possesses a story of the old-fashioned type, one particularly acceptable to transpontine audiences. Two villains are necessary for the development of the interest, which is decidedly of a sensational character. The hero, George Middleton, being falsely accused of a murder, escapes to the diamond-fields of South Africa. Here he is pursued by Jabez Wormley, who has the means of proving George's innocence and establishing his identity as the son of the Squire recently deceased. Attempting to assassinate the hero, Wormley is lynched by the diggers, and narrowly escapes strangulation. On George's return to England the papers are recovered, Jabez, while struggling for their possession with one Dick Wardle, being thrown from the top of a ladder, which furnishes the crowning sensation of the drama. Ultimately the real murderer is discovered, and the whole arrives at a satisfactory termination. The piece, which was acted for the first time on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. J. H. Woyne, was well received by the audience. The men's characters were ably supported by Messrs. Taylor, Fawn, Lilly, Hinde, Ford, &c.; the woman interest being well sustained by Misses Kate Carlyon, Sallie Turner, and N. Phillips. The whole is well mounted.

On Monday last a new farcical comedy, in three acts, by F. C. Burnand, founded on the "Trente Millions de Gladiator," and entitled "Unlimited Cash," was produced at the Gaiety. The popularity of the French play is beyond question; the success of the present English version cannot be tested by a first representation. It belongs to a school of comedy bordering on burlesque, and the spectators are edified by the exhibition of artists rolling on the floor and tumbling over tables. The story is also somewhat bewildering. Much of the uproarious fun was laughed at by the audience. Some impatience was also manifested. The cast included Messrs. Terry, Royce, Elton, T. Squire, and Miss E. Farren.

At the Alhambra "La Petite Mademoiselle" has been supplemented by a grand ballet-d'action, founded on the well-known opera, entitled "Carmen." The story is highly dramatic, and affords especial scope for the display of the artists' abilities. The dancing of Mlle. E. Pertoldi as Carmen, the beloved of



Don José, is graceful and agile; and Mdlle. Th. De Gillert, as the impassioned hero, exhibits pantomimic powers of a high order. The scenery, by Mr. A. Calcott, is exceedingly effective, the final tableau, representing the "Arena at Seville," being highly graphic and picturesque. The entirely new music is by M. Georges Jacobi, the ballet itself being arranged by M. Bertrand.

The "Poor Gentleman" has been withdrawn from the Imperial, and Sheridan's brilliant comedy of "The Rivals" has been substituted in its stead. The cast includes Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. William Farren, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Litton.

Mr. H. J. Byron has appeared at the Gaiety Matinées in his original four-act drama of "Daisy Farm."

Tom Taylor's popular play "Twixt Axe and Crown," has been revived at the Park, Miss Amy Steinberg taking the character of the Princess Elizabeth. Messrs. Douglass have placed it on the stage of this commodious theatre with great care, and have taken evident pains to secure for it a worthy representation.

Mr. Irving produces "The Merchant of Venice" this (Saturday) evening at the Lyceum.

Mr. George Rignold, having taken Drury-Lane Theatre for the autumn season, will produce this (Saturday) evening Shakespeare's historical play, "Henry V."

Dr. Carver the great American marksman is nightly astonishing overflowing audiences at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties, with his wonderful rifle-shooting. The other entertainments comprise a Legendary Musical Sketch, with Miss Nelly Power in the chief part, and in which an elegant ballet is given; a clever table performance by Messrs. Jackley and Garnett; the drolleries of Lawrence, the double-headed nigger; clever posturing and bell-ringing, and some really good comic songs. The decorum and propriety which mark the entertainment are worthy of special note.

## POETRY.

Dramatic poetry, whether for acting on the stage or reading in a book, is the highest form of imaginative entertainment. When fitly exhibited by theatrical impersonation, with proper scenic accessories, it commands attention from the largest audience. But, if presented as a purely literary composition, those who can appreciate its charm are comparatively few. It needs a more active mental grasp of the ideal conceptions of plot and character than ordinary readers of fiction are able to exert. Many, who can relish some of the scenes and passages in Shakespeare's works, have scarcely an intelligent comprehension of one entire play—unless they have seen it performed. This greater demand upon the intellectual energy of the reader will account for the slower attainment of popularity in the case of new plays issued through the press and the publisher's shop. The class of persons who are competent to enjoy good poetry in this shape is always but a fraction of the number capable of reading good narrative poems. An author of singular merits, bearing the assumed name of "Ross Neil," has for some years past won the well-weighed critical suffrages of this limited circle of cultivated minds, but has not yet become widely known to the general public. It is just because the *Plays by Ross Neil*, a fourth volume of which has just come out (the publishers are Ellis and White, of New Bond-street), are plays of classical excellence in their kind that the world at large does not hasten to greet them. They would rapidly become popular, no doubt, if they were simply tales in verse or romances mixed with songs. There is considerable variety in their range of subjects, and in their tone and manner of treatment. Several of them deal with grave and noble themes of English history, such as the fate of Lady Jane Grey and the virtuous constancy of Lord and Lady Russell. In others, like "The Cid," and "Inez, the Bride of Portugal," there are strange adventures or sudden vicissitudes of fortune, with the development of passionate emotion in romantic situations. A lighter, almost sportive exercise of humour and fancy, though with a serious moralising purpose, is shown in such plays as "The Angel" and "Duke for a Day," which are comedies of the Shakspearean poetical type, and in the beautiful dramatised fairy-tale of "Elfinella." The last-named piece, which as a poem is charming equally in sentiment, in conception, and in style, was played with approval at the Edinburgh theatre and at the Princess's in London. The contents of Ross Neil's new volume are not dissimilar in kind to those above mentioned, except that in "The Heir of Linne," a comedy in verse founded on the well-known old English ballad story, we find a less successful attempt to satirise mean and sordid vices of worldly character. That play alone is weak, it seems to us, in some parts of its business. We mean in the portraiture of those worthless, time-serving guests, the parasites and flatterers of Lord Lionel till his riches are exhausted, but who coldly turn away from him when he is ruined by the machinations of John o' the Scales, his treacherous steward. His consequent fit of abstract misanthropy is a crude and forced copy of the latter mood of Timon of Athens. And in the instant cure of this malady, by a few words of commonplace wisdom from the supposed guardian spirit of his house, there is a limp facility, an absence of remorseful struggle, which is fatal to the sense of reality. The inward conflict of emotions is not sufficiently worked out. But in the other plays of the new volume, "Arabella Stuart" and "Tasso," we are delighted again to recognise the true strength of Ross Neil's proper genius. Here is the triumph of consummate poetic art, bestowed on subjects of a more congenial nature. With this accomplished author, as with Schiller, it is in setting forth characters and motives kept at a certain degree of moral elevation, sincere and strenuous, devoted and determined, if not transcendently heroic, that full dramatic strength comes out. Such powers find their fittest employment in historical tragedy; and here we get some of Ross Neil's very best work. "Arabella Stuart" is a worthy companion piece to "Lady Jane Grey," and to "Lord and Lady Russell." These three plays ought to be printed in one volume, as the volumes are sold separately; and it may be so arranged, we hope, in a future edition. The misfortunes of Lady Arabella, cousin to King James I., and secretly married, against the King's will, to William Seymour, a scion of the Tudor family, thereby incurring twofold royal and political jealousy, have often been related. Their harsh forcible separation, her attempted escape and recapture at sea, and the sorrowful end of her life in a languishing confinement, are here treated with great pathetic impressiveness. The type of womanly love represented most effectively in Ross Neil's plays is that of constancy in widowhood. It is not the newborn rising affection of the maidenly bosom, with its fluttering tumult of mysterious desires and fears; but the fixed resolve of personal self-devotion, purely intent on living solely for the happiness of the beloved object. This noblest phase of human attachment, which is capable of firmly allying itself with sentiments of public duty and religion, is admirably displayed in Ross Neil's conceptions of such characters as Lady Russell

and Lady Jane Grey. That of Arabella Stuart has the pure human element brought out with not less force of expression than refinement of chastened tenderness, but here not accompanied by the same enthusiasm for the public good and the cause of truth, in the spirit of the patriot or the Christian martyr. Examples of this high order, which may be found in the history of the English Protestant Reformation and likewise in Scottish history to a later date, would be very suitable materials for Ross Neil's dramatic art. We would propose the death of Sir Thomas More. Passing on now to the play of "Tasso," we are unable to approach quite freely this fresh work upon a subject already treated by Goethe in one of his most perfect creations. Still, the moral tragedy of that highly-gifted, but vain and self-deluded votary of poetic fame, whose life was wrecked by his misinterpretation of the deceptive favour of a Princess, is here truthfully displayed. An egotist of this disposition being incapable of constancy in love, Tasso's culpable error not only leads to his own ruin and confinement in a madhouse, but leaves the true-hearted Laura, his early betrothed, to mourn both her own loss and his unhappy condition. Her character is beautiful, simple, and natural, as represented in the play before us, while there is much vivacity and originality also in those of subordinate personages, both at Mantua and at the ducal court of Ferrara, not to mention Alfonso and his sister Leonora. Ross Neil's "Tasso," in short, is decidedly a successful recasting of the subject. It is a suggestive lesson upon the danger of inordinate thirst for worldly renown, as the prize of the laurel crown, sent by the Pope to the dying poet in his last hour, seems a paltry recompense for wasted life and love perverted from its truth. We trust that the author will continue to work in this masterly style on ideal representations of historical or biographical subjects; and we hope that many of them will be chosen from the examples of public virtue in England of past ages. No more worthy application of the highest literary art can be proposed to any writer; and it is as surely within the reach of Ross Neil as of any writer living in our day.

Taste in selection, quaintness and ease in execution, are the qualities chiefly characteristic of *Gottlob et Cetera*: by William Young (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), a pleasant, readable volume of verses, about half of them translated from the French, whether of François Coppée, or of Victor Hugo, or of some other among the sweet singers of France, but principally of the first mentioned. "Gottlob" and other pieces bound up with it have a tragic stamp, and are sufficiently forcible to create no little impression, and one of the translations, entitled "The Night Watch," is extremely pathetic, though the effect is marred by the concluding lines. There is great variety, however, in the collection; and the light, airy, playful style is employed to good purpose. The author ends with a few original "charades" in rhyme. They are not very remarkable for their poetical attributes nor for their difficulty as puzzles, if it be fair to judge of all by one, the following short one:—

When Richard of the Lion Heart  
In arms the Paynim sought,  
I of his panoply was part;  
And, wielding me, he fought.

When ladies on a different field  
With men their skill assayed,  
I am the weapon that they wield,  
If they would gain the day.

When cooks in certain dishes show  
Their culinary art,  
I am on hand—the masters know  
What flavour I impart.

It is impossible to prevent the word "mace" from leaping to the lips at once, notwithstanding the popular saying which represents "tears" as woman's most effectual "weapon." In conclusion, it must be remarked that stress of rhyme may excuse a great deal, but that it is a very strong measure indeed to make "hanker" chime with the two last syllables of "Salamanca," as in "The Mountebank."

The true spirit, the true music, the true lilt reveal themselves over and over again in *Poems and Ballads*, by Mrs. T. Good (Chapman and Hall). There is a simplicity, a freshness, a grace, a touch of nature, something altogether of Wordsworth's manner now and then. There are no high flights, no majestic images, no striking utterances, which fix themselves instantaneously and indelibly upon the memory; but there are, though they may recur with undesirable infrequency, sentiments which stir the feelings, passages which come upon one like an agreeable surprise, lines which are the melodious expression of touching conceptions. It may appear occasionally that the writer is a little deficient in ear, so that the metre seems to halt; but, on the other hand, the deficiency of ear may, of course, be the reader's own. At the end of the volume there is a collection of sonnets, and they, chiefly on account of the religious tone conspicuous in most of them, will probably commend themselves in a special manner to a certain class of readers; but, if a single judgment be worth anything, it is in the ballad that the writer is most successful, and particularly when the theme is illustrative of the domestic affections, of the love and devotion exhibited by the young towards their elders.

Very pretty, indeed, are many of the compositions contained in *Poems and Sonnets*, by Harriett Stockall (Simpkin and Marshall), and their worth is fully established in some cases by the fact that several of them appeared in *All the Year Round*, a publication over which very careful supervision is understood to be exercised, especially as regards the quality of the verses admitted into its columns. The writer's muse is inspired chiefly, it would seem, by appreciation of flowers and by sentiments of loyalty and personal esteem; twenty, more or less graceful, little effusions are devoted to various flowers and the associations connected therewith, and the stream of melodious panegyric flows freely and fervidly in honour of the Queen and the Royal ladies related to her either by birth or marriage, and in glorification of the Poet Laureate, the late Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Reade, and other more or less considerable personages. The Prince Imperial, whose late tragic fate moved all England to sympathy, is the theme of a complimentary dirge; and, though no exception may be taken to the somewhat exalted strain in which the sad event is commemorated, the writer would have done well to find a fitter epithet than that of "great" to describe the illustrious lady who has been left childless and desolate, for, even if we should be disposed to modify the French orator's impressive admonition, "Dieu seul est grand, mes frères," there would be something ludicrous in applying to the ex-Empress of the French an epithet reserved for quite a different sort of character. The four "memories" of St. Valentine's Day are fair samples of the writer's quality, pretty and sweet, tender and plaintive, resigned and melancholic, with an effort towards cheerfulness.

There was good reason, perhaps, for the spelling adopted in *Jephthah's Daughter*, a "lyrical tragedy," to which are added "other poems," by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley (Pickering and Co.); but neither ear nor eye can be said to gain anything by this departure from the old practice, with which our English version of the Scriptures has made us familiar. Orthography, however, is a small matter in comparison with the poetical mood and expression discernible both in the "lyrical tragedy"

and in the "other poems." In form, the "lyrical tragedy," with the herald, messenger, and chorus, with the quaint dialogue bristling with apophthegms, with the constant repetition of dolorous ejaculations, appears to have been fashioned upon the model of the ancient Greek tragedians. The treatment of the story is original and inventive, but not creditable to a "man of God," a priest or prophet, or both, by name Abihu. He is represented as having brought about the sacrifice of the victorious Gileadite's daughter from motives of revenge, as having performed a preliminary deed of murder on his own account, and as having himself fallen by the hand of his own sister. There is, therefore, quite enough of the tragical element, and the claim of the tragedy to be called "lyrical" is fully vindicated both in other ways and by a somewhat unusual freedom in the metrical handling of the blank verse. Among the "other poems" the longest and the most noteworthy is one called "Evelyn Esmond," a "novelette" in verse of exceptionally musical movement here and there, containing passages of no little beauty, as regards both thought and utterance, scene and description.

An eye to appreciate scenery and a pen to describe what the eye has seen and what the sight has suggested are manifest in *The Exile* (Sampson Low and Co.), and great facility in composition characterises the "other verses," including "translations from some of the Greek and Latin poets," with which the Hon. Thomas Talbot has made up a volume of much variety and no inconsiderable merit. There are, no doubt, readers who will regret that his muse should have been employed to sing the glories of Pope Pius IX. and the "Immaculate Conception," and it is only right that such readers should be told what they have to expect; but, on the other hand, there are other readers to whom such themes will be especially acceptable. Simonides, of Amorgos, is among the ancients whom the author has thought worthy of translation; but the brevity which is essential in the case of a "gnomic" poet has not always been sufficiently studied by the translator. For instance, the two iambic lines in which the contrast between a good and a bad wife is set forth are expanded in the English version into eight, though the latter are certainly shorter than the former. One of the translations best worth reading, whether the reader be able to interpret the original or not, is that of the long piece in which the aforesaid Simonides, not the most gallant of men, if he may be properly appreciated from his writings, describes the sources from which women are represented to have derived their various, and, according to him, generally bad, qualities. The volume, altogether, may be described as a collection of verses sufficiently good and diverse to gratify many tastes.

In soft, low notes, a little sad but sweet withal, such notes as are best for woman's voice, the gentle muse pours out her tale in *Lays from the Land of the Gael*: by Anna Louisa Hildebrand (Belfast: M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr), a volume brim full of easily-flowing verse. Many of the productions have an Irish theme and an Irish sound, like that of the harp which once was heard in Tara's hall; but the majority have no special connection with the "land of the Gael." The prevailing key is the minor, and the prevailing attribute is tenderness, though there is also from time to time a flash of fire, a gleam of passion. Religion, moreover, inspires many of the lays; indeed, it is a question whether the very best of them will not be found among the "sacred poems," all elevated in tone, some pathetically and sympathetically impressive.

## NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.

The opening of the fine range of buildings constructed, at a cost of £340,000, for the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, took place on Wednesday. The foundation-stone was laid nine years ago by the Prince of Wales. The architect who designed this structure was the late Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., who died two or three years ago, and it has been completed under the superintendence of Messrs. David and John Bryce, of George-street, Edinburgh. It is, like St. Thomas's Hospital, London, planned on the system of separate blocks; but whereas in St. Thomas's Hospital there is one range of blocks, in the Edinburgh Infirmary there are two, comprising four distinct blocks in each range. Another point of contrast is the difference of material. The St. Thomas's Hospital is built mainly of brick; the Edinburgh Infirmary is built, externally, entirely of stone, and therefore presents solid masses of masonry which possess an architectural character of a special kind. Each of the eight blocks is surmounted by an elegant turret; and over the central hall and doorway there rises a graceful tower, which, in more ways than one, gives point and unity to the general design. The internal arrangements are admirable. The wards, of which there are three in each block, are wide, lofty, well ventilated, and supplied with every convenience and contrivance that science has suggested or experience has sanctioned. Not only each block, but even each ward, is self-contained, having its own waiting-rooms, nurses' room, physicians' room, bath-rooms, lavatories, and kitchen. In each block there is a "lift" for conveying patients in bed from story to story independent of the ordinary "lift" for stores. Spacious corridors or open galleries connect block with block. The administrative departments are accommodated in a massive central block, with which are incorporated the remains of George Watson's Hospital—a foundation school now transferred to a building a quarter of a mile to the west. Here also are the general kitchen, the nurses' dining-hall, and lecture-rooms and theatres.

The wards have been furnished by special voluntary effort. Different professions, trades, and interests in Edinburgh have been induced to undertake each its own ward. One ward has been undertaken by the managers, another by the medical practitioners, another by the Faculty of Advocates, another by the Writers to the Signet, another by the chartered accountants, another by upholsterers, another by brewers, another by ladies, another by domestic servants, and so on. The furnishing of each ward cost from £400 to £480. The Infirmary will accommodate between 550 and 600 patients. The sum of £340,000 stated above includes the cost of site, buildings, and furniture; of which, after the sale of the old buildings, £25,000 remains to be provided. It is the largest hospital in the United Kingdom, and probably the best planned.

Besides the superior accommodation which the new buildings will afford, the institution will gain immensely by its removal in the matter of free air and pleasant surroundings. In its former site it was built in by streets of tall houses, and surrounded by a dense population. At Lauriston it has open spaces on all sides, and stands within its own pleasure-grounds; on the south it has the broad expanse of the Meadows; and from every ward fine views are obtained either of the picturesque Old Town or of the distant country. The chief advantage of the old site was its proximity to the University. But in this respect the removal will involve no disadvantage; for, on the opposite side of the central Meadows' walk from the new Infirmary, the new medical and science schools of the University are now in course of erection. These also give promise of being a splendid building, which will make a prominent addition to the architectural beauties of Edinburgh.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 407.







## HOLIDAY SKETCHES IN GERMANY.

In the Middle Ages, if story-tellers in prose and verse are to be much believed, Germany was a land of romance. The ruins of many an old Castle perched upon a rocky height, where some fierce Baron, Graf, or Ritter used to guard a wide domain for his own private plunder, and of many a Kloster dedicated to Roman Catholic saints, whose votaries, male or female, kept house for centuries with frequent dose of alms to the poor, and with daily and nightly hours of repeated prayers, bear witness in Germany to feudal and ecclesiastical institutions of the past. Some fifty years ago, about the same time as the revival in England of a taste for tales of mediæval chivalry aroused by Sir Walter Scott, there was a vehement fit of romanticism, as it was called, among the German poets, novelists, playwrights, and artists of different classes. Does anyone now read the works of Tieck and his contemporaries of that outworn fashion? Only the student of literary and artistic tendencies, who knows that these afford indications of the moral tone of society and the prevailing habits of mind. In German literature, more abundantly than any other, from the time of Lessing and Jean Paul, through the æsthetic, classical, and metaphysical phases of Wieland, Goethe, and Schiller, to the aforesaid Romantic school, and to that of the latter-day Realists, the changes of national temper have left their peculiar expression. An English visitor, who does not read the once popular German authors, may find the essence of this rich and varied mental history preserved in Longfellow's charming little tale of "Hyperion," which is the best pocket companion for the intellectual tourist, following our Artist through the scenery of his "Holiday Sketches." We may therefore discharge our present office, instead of commenting more particularly on the wayside shrine in Westphalia, the Saxon peasantry and townfolk, and Auerbach's Cellar at Leipsic, where Faust and Mephistopheles played their tricks with the students, by referring to Mr. Longfellow. If he will not serve the turn, we know several other pleasing writers who will.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of State for War, having in view the objections offered by Volunteer commanding officers, and acting on the power vested in him, has decided to adopt and carry out at the end of the present month that part of the Report of the Committee on the Organisation of the Volunteer Force which concerns the consolidation of administrative brigades and battalions, and the amalgamation of corps not forming part of administrative regiments, as recommended for the good of the service.

At the Purley Downs Range, near Croydon, on Saturday last, the excellent shooting-team of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards met the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) in friendly rivalry. The Guardsmen used the Martini-Henry, while the Volunteers relied upon the ordinary service weapon, which, however, did not stand them in such good stead on this occasion as it has done in three matches already won this year against the Guards dépôt, the superiority of the small bore being conclusively proved at the longest range. At the conclusion of the shooting at 500 yards both teams had made the same number of points; but at 600 yards the Guards distanced their antagonists and won by 28 points.

The annual repository competition of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Brigade was brought to a close last week, under the supervision of Colonel Waller, R.A. Sergeant-Major Hinckley's detachment (No. 9 Battery) was declared to be the winner of the first prize, Sergeant-Major Hall (No. 10 Battery) took the second prize, and Sergeant Herin (No. 1 Battery) the third.

The Company Silver Badge holders for the present year of the 2nd London fired for the honour of being premier shot and Gold Medalist, at the Rainham ranges, with the result that Lance-Sergeant White, who was successful in 1878, upheld the position gained upon that occasion. Next in succession to the winner were Sergeant Outtriss, Private Richardson, and Colour-Sergeant Rayner.

The annual prize-meeting of the 20th Middlesex took place on Wednesday week at the Stanmore range, near Harrow. The following were the principal winners:—Lance-Sergeant Merrell (challenge cup), Lance-Corporal Dukes, Corporal Thackray, Sergeant Rata, Sergeant Boucher, Private Myers, Sergeant Gray, Colour-Sergeant Hembrow, Lance-Sergeant Maffey, Quartermaster Davidson, Lieutenant Jordan, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, Bugle-Major Barrow, Colour-Sergeant Berridge, Corporal Crozier, Private Sherlock, Colour-Sergeant Firth, and Colour-Sergeant Edwards. The final competition for the Monthly Cup was held at the same time, and resulted in a tie between Sergeants Gray and Merrell, which has not yet been decided, other prizes being won by Corporal Thackray, Sergeant Gray, Colour-Sergeant Edwards, Lance-Sergeant Merrell, Lance-Sergeant Maffey, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, and Colour-Sergeant Berridge.

A match between teams of six men from the South London and Midland Clubs was held yesterday week at the Welwyn range, when the former were successful by 15 points. At the first range London led by 13, but the Midland Counties men put 39 more than their Southern opponents on at 900. At 1000 yards, however, they broke down, and London went to the fore and won.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

A fairly numerous company remained at Newmarket for the close of the Houghton week, and, on the Friday, the curtain finally fell on a most interesting week's sport, which had been witnessed under wonderfully favourable conditions as regarded weather, while the high character of the racing was maintained to the last. On the Thursday, Lord Clive at last managed to earn another winning bracket, and, though it was gained in a comparatively unimportant race, it was pleasant to see Sir George Chetwynd's luckless colours first past the post in any description of contest. Odds were laid on Strathdale for the Troy Stakes, but she was beaten by Petronel, a rice filly by Musket—Crytheia, who carried the once famous hoops of Badminton, which are now, unfortunately, so seldom seen upon a race-course. The great event of the day was the Free Handicap, in which Rayon d'Or was asked to concede 7 lb. and 16 lb. to Chippendale and Out of Bounds respectively. Those who freely accepted 5 to 4 about the French crack could have scarcely reflected that they were backing him to be good enough to have won the Cambridgeshire with 9 st. in the saddle. In the dip, however, he appeared to have matters pretty much his own way, but directly he began to ascend the hill, for which he has always shown such a marked dislike, he was in trouble, and Out of Bounds beat Knight of Burghley (7 st. 2 lb.) easily by a neck, Rayon d'Or being eased when Goater found that he could not win. Lollypop made a sad example of Kaleidoscope over five furlongs, and thus reflected additional glory on the St. Leger winner, who beat him so easily a fortnight ago.

On the Friday Pride of the Highlands did another good turn for Prince Charlie, by upsetting a hot favourite for the Glasgow Stakes. This was a colt by Adventurer—Devotion, in the Manton stables, upon whom all Fordham's efforts were useless. The Home-Bred Foal Stakes enabled Mask to win his second race during the week, and he cut down Canny Chiel in such style that, though he has distinctly shown himself to be inferior to the best of his year, he is sure to find supporters for the Derby. La Merveille (8 st. 5 lb.) was backed against the field in the Houghton Handicap, but it is probable that her desperate race for the Cambridgeshire had taken all the steel out of her, for Cradle (7 st. 2 lb.) had the race in hand a long way from home, and the Russley filly did not even obtain a place. Lollypop and Custance made mincemeat of Hackthorpe and Archer over the Bretty Stakes Course; and the race was noteworthy from its being the last appearance on the turf of the winner, and also of the jockey who has ridden him so often. Custance is becoming too heavy for his profession, and will carry into retirement the good wishes of all who can respect talent in the saddle, combined with the strictest honesty of purpose. "Facilis descensus Avern!" must have been the thought of many who saw Charibert just scrambling home first for a selling race, over part of the same course in which he scored his gallant victory in the Two Thousand just six months ago; and then came the Jockey Club Cup, for which a distinguished half dozen catered down to the post. Out of Bounds certainly looked a pretty good thing on paper, but she was unquestionably stale and jaded after her two previous races, and, moreover, the Cesarewitch course was scarcely adapted to a filly that had been trained for a mile race. The pace was far too slow to suit Thurio, who was forced to make his own running, but, even then, little Insulaire found his 9 st. 10 lb. too much for him by the time that they reached the Bushes, and a fine struggle between Jannette, Out of Bounds, and Thurio, resulted in their passing the judge in the order named. We believe that Jannette will now be sent the stud, and this victory makes a fitting wind-up to a brilliant career. Abbott, an own brother to Charon, by Hermit—Barchettina, completely ran away with the Houghton Stakes from four opponents, and the meeting was concluded by Fordham landing a Post Sweepstakes on In Bounds, from a couple of very moderate opponents, the three being only separated at the finish by two heads.

At the time of writing the Lincoln Meeting had not begun, and nothing specially noteworthy has transpired either at Worcester or Brighton.

There seemed plenty of money in the market when Lord Anglesey's stud was offered for sale at Newmarket on the Wednesday, and this is not surprising when, ever since his Lordship's intended retirement was announced, his horses have seemed almost unable to lose a race. It may be remembered that about a fortnight ago Beaudesert was sold for 7000 gs., and Preston Pans, having been privately purchased by Mr. Gretton for 6000 gs., has again joined his old stable companion, both being under the care of Porter at Kingsclere. Early Morn (2000 gs.), Caxtonian (1300 gs.), Zeltinger (950 gs.), and Dunmow (860 gs.), did best at the auction. On the following day, Silvio, Childeric, Kingcraft, and others of Lord Falmouth's were put up, but, as the reserve price in each case was a stiff one, none of them changed hands.

The South Lancashire (Southport) Meeting occupied coursing-men for five days last week, and some splendid sport was enjoyed, as the weather was all that could be wished, and hares were strong and plentiful. Glenlyon, by Hayberry Mill—Reckless Kate, won the South Lancashire Derby for dog puppies; while the Oaks, the corresponding stake for puppies of the opposite sex, went to Red Rose by Bedford—Moss Rose. A piece of plate was given to be run for by these two winners, for which Glenlyon was ungallant enough to beat his fair opponent. Meols Boy was about the best

known of those entered for the Searisbrick Cup; but he only won a couple of courses, and in the final ties Tory, by True Blue, beat Title Deeds, by Bacchanal—Somebody's Pet, and won. Mr. Hedley's decisions, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction; and Wilkinson was in great form with the slips.

## POLITICAL.

The political firmament is studded with eloquent stars this week; but, alas! only those of magnitude can be reflected within the narrow compass of this mirror. The Marquis of Hartington, fresh from the hospitality of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley (where there has been quite a gathering of Liberal peers), was welcomed with heartiness to the Manchester Reform Club yesterday week, and was greeted with enthusiasm when he entered the Free Trade Hall the same evening. His Lordship, presented at the latter place with an address of confidence signed by two hundred and forty-nine Liberal Associations of Lancashire, repaid his supporters by making a long speech. The hall was thronged. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth presided. The listeners were liberal with their cheers, and they heard with evident satisfaction that Mr. F. W. Grafton would be Lord Hartington's colleague in the contest for the north-eastern division of Lancashire. Solid as usual was the argument of Lord Hartington. Experience of the new Foreign Policy of the Government rendered it imperative for the Liberal Party to unite itself to reverse the decision given at the last election. As regarded the Marquis of Salisbury's defence of his Circular and of the Berlin Treaty, his Lordship, item by item, considered the points raised, and contended that neither with respect to Cyprus, Bessarabia, Batoum, Bourgas, or Eastern Roumelia had the reputed objects of the Foreign Secretary been carried out. In his accustomed sledge-hammer style, the Hope of the Liberal Party attacked one phase after another of Lord Salisbury's "immoral" and "inconsistent" policy, applying these epithets particularly to the indulgent tone adopted towards Turkey. How readily political hits were seized upon by the audience will be seen from one quotation:—

Lord Salisbury says if you mistrust the Turkish soldiers you cannot mistrust the Austrian sentry whom we have placed at the gate; and he goes so far as to say he has discovered a new gospel (laughter and cheers)—glad tidings of great joy—in the fact of the Alliance between Germany and Austria for this purpose. Lord Salisbury is not quite sure about this Alliance—a confession which is somewhat strange in the mouth of the Minister who has settled Europe according to his will (laughter), and from whose language one would suppose that this new, happy, blessed combination was entirely his own doing. But it turns out that Lord Salisbury has only read it in papers like the rest of us (laughter).

If Germany and Austria had united to resist the advance of Russia the Marquis of Hartington agreed that this would be good news. But he feared the Foreign Secretary's "glad tidings" would yield no encouragement to the budding States of the emancipated Turkish Provinces; and the noble Lord was not disposed to place implicit faith in Austria's ability to govern alien peoples. Lord Salisbury having put the blame of the Afghan trouble on to Lord Northbrook's shoulders, Lord Hartington shifted it back to the Foreign Secretary, and the abdication of Yakoub Khan was cited in proof of the impracticability of the Ministerial panacea. The International obligations undertaken, however, by the Government would have to be respected by their successors. And there seemed to be the ring of the metal of an incoming Minister in the patriotic tone of one of the noble Lord's concluding sentences:—

I believe the resources of England are so great, her naval power is so great, that her alliance will be always courted by Europe (cheers); I believe the alliance ought to be given and to be used for the purpose of forming and joining in a combination of all the States of Europe for the purpose of preserving the peace and the independence of Europe (Hear, hear), for the purpose of repressing the aggressive ambition of any Power (cheers), for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong (loud cheers), for the purpose of protecting the free against the oppressor—that is the policy which has always been, in the main, the characteristic of the Liberal party, and the gentlemen who have been the conductors of the Liberal party (Cheers).

The Liberal demonstration at Manchester was continued on Saturday in the spacious Pomona Gardens, the assemblage being so large that the Pomona Palace, wherein Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright spoke, overflowed with people, and two overflow meetings, each many thousands strong, had to be held. But, numerous as was the gathering, the keen interest taken in the proceedings was shown by the respectful silence (broken now and then only by enthusiastic acclamations) preserved during the speech-making. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., presided over the principal meeting; and the address of the Marquis of Hartington was commendably brief, incisive, and to the point. Despite the warnings of the Ministerial press, his Lordship rejected the appeal and accepted "the challenge thrown out that the Prime Minister would appeal to the country were the conduct of the Government to be again impugned. Comparison between the acts of the past and the present Administration would not be feared, but courted. Lord Hartington, resigning his old prolixity, tersely said, and what followed was but an amplification of this text:—

We shall remind the country that five years ago, when we resigned the reins of office, we left peace abroad and contentment at home (Cheers). We left trade and manufactures flourishing, we left the revenue daily increasing—increasing at a far greater rate than the expenditure of the country. Since the advent of the present Administration we have had apprehension of war in Europe; we have had actual and unnecessary war in Asia and Africa (Cheers). Trade and industry have been at a standstill. Confidence is gone—(Hear, hear)—the burdens of the people have been increased—(Hear,

hear)—and as to the finance of the country, there are no words of mine which can adequately describe the condition to which it has sunk (Cheers). Gentlemen, it is a degradation of the term finance to call the administration of your revenues by the present Government by that name (Cheers). If the finance of the Conservative Government deserves to be called finance, then the reckless expenditure of every spendthrift who spends large revenues without knowing from what source the money is to come, then that course, I say, is equally worthy of the term finance (Cheers).

The cheering which greeted Mr. John Bright's rising ended in the multitude's singing (a band giving the cue) "Like a fine old English gentleman" out of compliment to the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Bright was in unusually good voice and spirits, and did not spare the rod. He was not surprised the Government feared to face the country, because "conscience does make cowards of us all." The old familiar theme of Free Trade was plunged into, apropos of the Marquis of Salisbury's speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; and once again did Mr. Bright lustily do battle against the enemy, Protection (now christened "Reciprocity"), which he and Mr. Cobden did their best to demolish in the Anti-Corn-Law days. Quite one half Mr. Bright's speech was devoted to answering the Reciprocity argument of the Foreign Secretary, the other half to an animated contrast of the Home Legislation of the Gladstone Ministry with the restless Foreign Policy of the present Government. His conclusions were then compressed into a nutshell. Had the Liberal party remained in power there would have been "no war between Russia and Turkey," "no Zulu War," "no war against the Ameer of Afghanistan;" and neither would the finances of India have been disorganised, nor would there have been any "juggling" or "thimblerrigging" in the finances of England, whilst the Income Tax would long since have been repealed, and depression in trade "would not have been aggravated by a policy reckless and wicked in three quarters of the globe. Finally, adapting a simile of Macaulay's, Mr. Bright ended his energetic speech in these words:—

If at some distant period, it may be centuries remote—an Englishman—one of that great English nation which is now so rapidly peopling the American continent—if such an Englishman should visit and explore the sources of his race and the decayed and ruined home of his fathers, he may exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen! whence comes this great ruin?" And the answer will be that in the councils of England of the past—I pray that it may not be said in the days of a virtuous Queen—wisdom and justice were scorned, and ignorance and passion and vainglory directed her policy and wielded her power (loud and prolonged cheering).

Mr. Bright, with the Marquis of Hartington, afterwards addressed a few words from a balcony to the enormous gathering outside, which Mr. Bright pronounced to be the greatest meeting of the kind he had ever seen.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave a smart and effective answer, from a Conservative point of view, to Mr. Bright's philippic on Monday at Birmingham. But a brief notice must first be bestowed on the speaking which took place in the Aston Lower Grounds at the same time that the Liberal addresses were being delivered at Manchester. The occasion was the "National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations," alluded to more fully and illustrated in another part of the paper. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the Ministerial star that cast radiance over the principal meeting, and sought to illuminate the doings of the Government, and place them in the best light; and the Secretary for the Colonies gave practical effect to his speech by urging Birmingham Conservatives to return Major Burnaby as Conservative member for the town. It was to his hosts of the Birmingham Conservative Club, at luncheon on Monday, that Sir Michael made his most noteworthy speech. He boldly challenged Mr. Bright's assertions, and said that had a Liberal Ministry been in power Constantinople would have been in the hands of Russia, and the Ameer of Afghanistan the vassal of that great Power. The six millions spent were a "mere fleabite" to check the aggrandisement of Russia. Liberal as well as Conservative Governments before now had had to wage wars to maintain our Colonial Possessions. The violence of the language used both by Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright was stoutly protested against, but the Secretary for the Colonies would not imitate the intolerant tone of his opponents. As for the management of the finances, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had but done as Mr. Gladstone did in 1860 and 1861. Proceeding to Irish affairs, the right hon. Baronet regretted Mr. Bright's remarks on the land laws as calculated to foster agrarian agitation; and cited the Irish University Bill of the Government as having been welcomed by Irish members, whereas they rejected Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

There will be a pause now in public speaking on the part of Ministers until the 10th inst., when the Prime Minister and his colleagues are to address the assemblage of civic notabilities at the Lord Mayor's banquet. The most casual reference, meanwhile, can be made here to the multitudinous addresses now being delivered. Waning space will not permit us to add more than that Sir Henry James's two speeches at Taunton this week smacked not at all of *nisi prius*; that Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on Monday and Tuesday essayed to neutralise the deliverances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; that the Duke of Somerset on Saturday launched a spiteful couplet against Mr. Gladstone; that Mr. Rowland Winn on Monday showed his linguistic ability as "whip" at Gainsborough; and that the annual addresses of Mr. J. Holms and Mr. Fawcett to their constituents on Tuesday were worthy the reputation of both hon. members for sound sense and wide views of public affairs.



## BOOKS RECEIVED.

**Economics of Industry.** By Alfred Marshall and Mary Paley Marshall. Macmillan and Co.

**The Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld.** 1859-1879. With Illustrations and Maps. Macmillan.

**Far Off; or, Asia Described.** Part I. By the Author of "The Peep of Day." Revised Edition. Hatchards.

**Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames.** from Oxford to the Nore. Office of "All the Year Round."

**Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers.** By James L. Molloy. With Illustrations by Linley Sambourne. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.

**Cornetown Chronicles: New Legends of Old Lore.** By Kathleen Knox. Griffith and Farran.

**In New Granada; or, Heroes and Patriots.** A Tale for Boys. By W. H. G. Kingston. T. Nelson and Sons.

**A Short History of Natural Science.** For the Use of Schools and Young Persons. By Arabella B. Buckley. Second Edition. Edward Stanford.

**Berlin Under the New Empire: Its Institutions, Inhabitants, Industry, Monuments, Museums, Social Life, Manners, and Amusements.** Two vols. 400 Engravings. By H. Vizetelly. Tinsley Brothers.

**Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Medicine and Hygiene.** With Plates. Edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D. Ward, Lock, and Co.

**Sebastian Strome.** A Novel. By Julian Hawthorne. Three vols. B. Bentley and Sons.

**The Play Grammar.** Enlarged. Dean and Son.

**The White Cats of York.** Dean and Son.

**Golden Days of Childhood.** Dean and Son.

**Mary Hazeldine's Desk.** By Mrs. H. H. B. Paul. Hodder and Stoughton.

**Harry Foster's Rules.** By Mrs. Paul. Hodder and Co.

**True to his Colours.** By the Rev. T. P. Wilson. T. Nelson and Sons.

**Jane Taylor: Her Life and Letters.** By Mrs. H. C. Knight. T. Nelson and Sons.

**Parted.** By N. D'Anvers. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

**The History of the Robins.** By Mrs. Trimmer. With Illustrations by Giacomelli. T. Nelson and Sons.

**Post Haste: A Tale of Her Majesty's Mails.** By R. M. Ballantine. With Illustrations. Nisbet and Co.

**Joan the Maid.** A Story of the Fifteenth Century. By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family." T. Nelson and Sons.

**The Gipsies.** A Comedy in Narrative. Three vols. By George Meredith. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

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**A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains.** By Isabella L. Bird. With Illustrations. John Murray.

**The Langdales of Langdale End.** By the Author of "Valeria." Marcus Ward and Co.

**The Frithiof-Saga; or, Lay of Frithiof.** Translated, in the original metres, from the Swedish of Esaias Tegnér, Bishop of Wexjö. By the Rev. W. Lewery Blackley. With Illustrations by A. Malmström. Marcus Ward and Co.

**Ula, a Tale of Cetewayo and the Zulus.** By C. H. Eden. Second Edition. Marcus Ward and Co.

**Golden Childhood.** Volume for 1879. Ward and Lock.

**Whin-Bloom.** By Robina F. Hardy. Nimmo and Co.

**The Religious and Social Question.** By Isaac Pereire. Translated by Miss Twemlow. Elliot Stock.

**Kennedy at the Cape.** A Professional Tour through Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the Diamond Fields, and Natal. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

**A Doubting Heart.** Three vols. By Annie Keary. Macmillan and Co.

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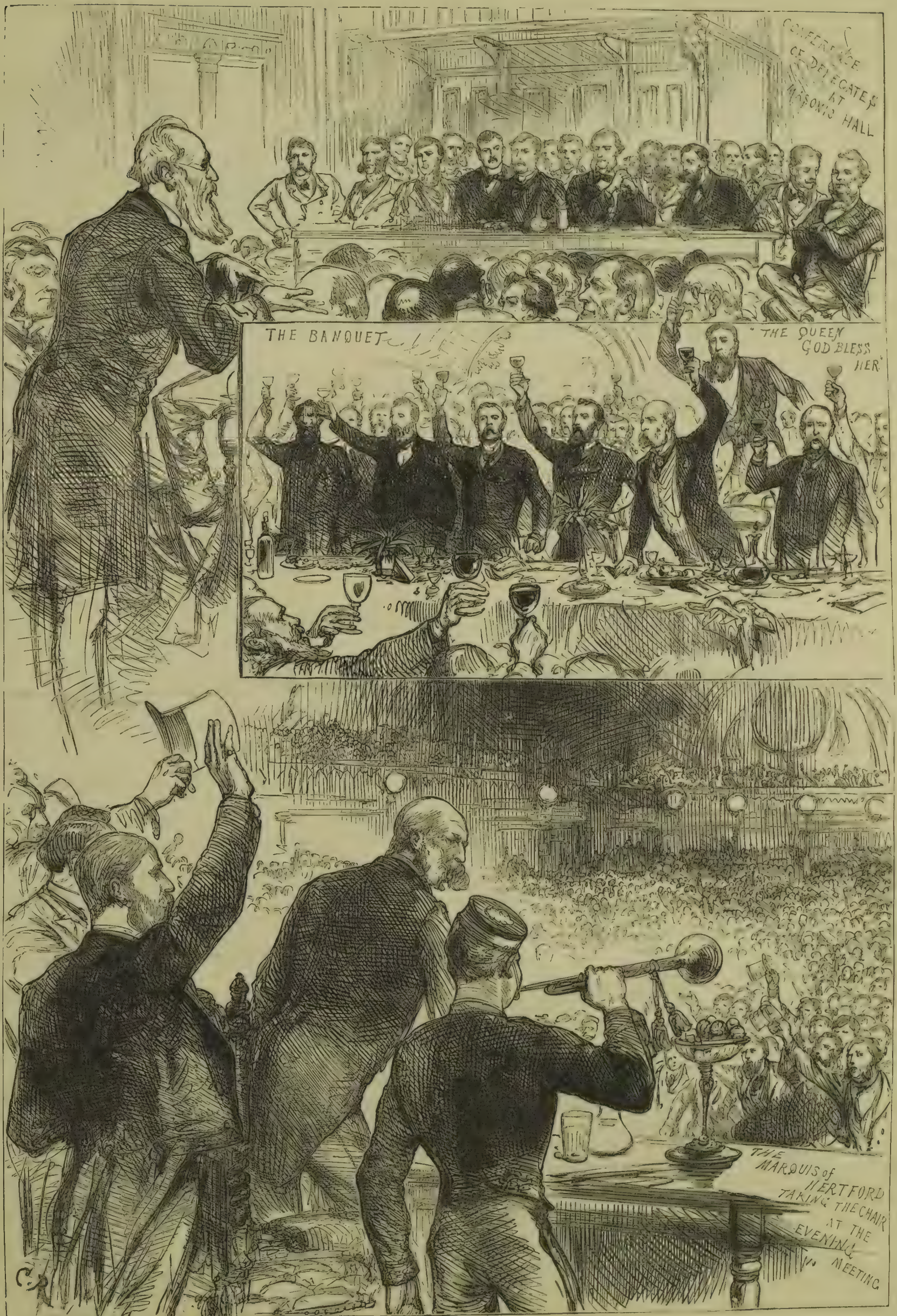
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CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE PAGE 411.



## POLITICAL MEETINGS AT MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM.

The mass meetings simultaneously held, on Saturday, by multitudes of the Liberal party assembled at Pomona Gardens, Manchester, to hear the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright, and at Birmingham, in the Aston Park Lower Grounds and Great Hall, by the National Union of Conservative Associations, were of extraordinary magnitude. Each of these vast gatherings is, therefore, made the subject of an illustration in our Journal.

At Manchester, the immense buildings available for various public entertainments and exhibitions in the Pomona Gardens, which have been used, of late years, for some important political demonstrations, afford such an extent of accommodation as can nowhere be exceeded. The so-called "Palace," which was erected by the proprietor of the Gardens in 1869, was first employed for a purpose of this kind on Easter Tuesday in 1872, when Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by Lady Beaconsfield and supported by the Lancashire Conservatives, there received an enthusiastic welcome. But so early as June, 1869, before this building existed, the Gardens witnessed an immense Conservative demonstration against Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Church Disestablishment. The site has, therefore, come to be historically associated with the most strenuous conflicts of the two great political parties at present contending for ascendancy in England, whose forces in South Lancashire are nearly equally balanced. Hence it was that Lord Salisbury and Colonel Stanley had to speak at this place a fortnight ago. The dimensions of the "palace" are 220 feet long and 180 feet wide under one roof, divided by six rows of pillars, and having a floor space of 45,800 square feet, so that it can hold above 20,000 persons. There were seats for 6000 in this hall. There is another large building, the Agricultural Hall, which covers an area of 10,000 square yards. Both these vast halls were filled at the same time on Saturday afternoon, besides which there was a third assemblage of many thousands in the open air to hear speeches from a balcony. Lord Hartington

## CETEWAYO'S WRITING LESSON.

His Majesty the ex-King of Zululand, like some of the Norman Kings of England (but not Henry Beauchamp), was unable to write his own name. But nobody has ever yet been able to spell it. Cetewayo, Cetywayo, Ketswayo, Ketchwhy, and several other phonetic or conventional variations have been tried in vain. We believe that the last of those given above is nearer than the others to the actual sound of the whole name, but it is not exactly right. The Zulu language has three "click" consonants of its own, or rather common to most of the Kaffir and other Bantu languages of South-East Africa. These different "clicks" are produced by smartly thrusting the tongue against either the palate, or the roots of the front teeth, or the side teeth. In the first syllable of the King's name, there is a double click, which passes from the palatal to the dental. No letters of the European alphabet will precisely represent such sounds; but the attempt to utter "Kt," as a double consonant, makes a certain approach to this part of the name. The second portion is "why" or "wyo," not "wayo," according to the ordinary use of vowels in English. It is of no great consequence; but since he is now taking pains to learn how to write his name, we may as well try to speak it, barring the impossible "clicks," till he and his affairs can be safely forgotten, and there be no need to speak of him any more.

During his late voyage from Port Durnford to Capetown on board H.M.S. Natal, transport-ship, he expressed a wish to know how to write. Having recovered from sea-sickness, which he endured with patience and good-humour (only wishing he had brought his "big stick" or sceptre, to have thrown it into the sea and made a calm), the captive monarch was ready to take his first lesson. This was kindly given him by his friend Commander Crawford Caffin, R.N., who, with Captain Ruscombe Poole, R.A., had joint charge of the illustrious passenger on board. We have been favoured with facsimile copies of the writing. Commander Caffin first inscribed the King's name, spelling it as he thought

## ON THE HEIGHTS.

On a hot August day we sat beside the snow at the mountain-top. The air was cool and light, and exquisitely pure; it had blown freshly in our faces as we climbed up, though in the valley below there was no wind. As we looked round, on each side lay a quite different view; but each was equally grand. In front of us, to the north, were spread out, as it seemed, "the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them"—we looked between descending hills at a wide country, rough but yet fruitful, with a small distant river, and towns and bridges far away; shadows of the clouds moved slowly across the landscape—the fields seemed to shudder under them, as beneath some vast bird of prey, and to rejoice doubly when they were past. On our right, close to us, were the tops of lower hills: one, the crater of an extinct volcano, was as it were shaved off, and a little lake filled it to the brim—in the sunlight it must have glittered like an eye among the mountain-tops, a landmark to the birds soaring highest over the region. Beyond, there stretched a vast unbroken plain, over which hung a light mist; in the furthest distance a chain of mountains was faintly seen. In this view, the least beautiful, there was perhaps the greatest charm of mystery: it was so boundless, so wonderful—there were not hills and forests to distract one, there was only the immense plain, the home of a million people one had never seen, invisibly toiling below, living different lives, surrounded by different universes, each one thinking himself (with equal reason) the Centre of Things. A mist overhung them—but it hid nothing from us. Looking down on them all, we saw none; and they were as unconscious of our survey. One thought of the old indifferent gods of Lucretius; one understood the pagan conception of their home, above cold and heat, joy and woe, where could never

Sound of human sorrow mount to mar  
Their sacred everlasting calm.

With a sigh, one turned and looked south: into a nest of mountain-tops, cleft with valleys and ravines. Here was the "Mouth of Hell," a rough gorge of grey stone, not covered with grass like most of the hills round it; and all on this side seemed to speak of that other life of the mountains, during half the year a snow-bound solitude, unapproachable by human foot. Somewhere hidden here too, were, I believe, the sources of the two little streams that run to the hill-foot and there join into a rivulet, which, rolling down the valley, spreads gradually into a wide and splendid river.

Down this valley, lastly, we look westwards towards the little town whence we have come. The lines of the mountains on each side are bold and square, the hilltops do not melt into each other, gently rounded off; each has character and decision. Nearly to their summits reaches the dark green of the trees; but the rough cowl of "the Monk," the bold top of the "Great Peak," stand out above it. Between the spurs of the mountains the valley stretches along, smooth and even, of a rich green, lighter than that of the surrounding woods; down the middle runs the river, its bends marked by cottages and trees, dark dots upon the plain; there is a sense of firmness, of solidity, in this tranquil land, and of human companionship in the squares of cultivated ground and the paths that make narrow lines along its sides. The valley lies much higher than the plains we have seen to north and east, and we can distinguish the herd of cows near us, wandering slowly home; as we go down the hillside and pass them in the meadows we shall hear their bells ringing, each with a different note, and the sunburnt cowboy calling them all by their names.

The wind blows, the sunlight is still brilliant, without heat; we take a handful of snow and eat it, though it is almost too cold to be refreshing. Then we start down the long, rough zigzag which takes us half-way into the valley, and which we may make longer, if we choose, by trying short cuts across wavy slopes covered with grass, mere hillocks to look at, but steep enough on their futher sides. By our path little streams of the purest water constantly spring from the hillside; we see a few butterflies of familiar kinds; now and then a frog jumps into the grass; there are little yellow and purple flowers, lower down blackberries, and in the woods small wild strawberries of delicious flavour. Half-way down we meet an Englishman with a guide, evidently bent on "doing" the mountain in the shortest possible time; and near the town old countrywomen salute us, walking with packs on their backs and woolwork in their hands, or trotting along, man-fashion, astride wiry little horses.

The town, well known to French tourists, though hardly heard of in England, is called Mont Dore; it lies in the centre of the great volcanic district of Auvergne, and is visited chiefly for its baths—to the town-loving French the scenery is quite a secondary matter. Seven hours of mountain travelling from the nearest railway station, it has not all the comforts—nor half the cleanliness—of civilisation; nor, shut in as it is by the surrounding mountains, is its air by any means as clear and healthy as that from which we have just descended. Yet it is in the midst of beauty, and it has a quaintness—even a picturesqueness—of its own. There is a square, grey marketplace, of which one side is formed by the low stone arches of the *Etablissement des Bains*, backed by the steep hillside. The baths were known to the Romans, and there is a Roman sternness about the building, with its heavy iron doors to imprison the luckless Frenchmen who discover too late that a bath means washing. The west side of the square is occupied by what might be a townhall, but is only another *Etablissement*—this time of vapour baths. Here, in a damp, oppressive atmosphere, gangs of invalids—they look exactly like convicts—tramp wearily round, and surely lose as much by depression of their spirits as they can gain from the unpleasant flavour of the air they inhale. The entrances of these buildings are thronged with grey sedan-chairs, trotted in and out with hapless patients at all hours of the morning from three till about eleven, and looking like bees in half-mourning about a hive-door.

Hotels and dingy half-underground shops make up the remaining sides of the square; and through it, at morning and evening, pass long lines of goats—to English eyes the most picturesque of animals—and, all the day, carts drawn by cows, men, and even dogs. At midday, during the tourist season, there is a sort of horse fair—horses, ponies, and donkeys are let out for the afternoon, with much excited bargaining in broad Auvergnat. Children sell switches; tourists mount, with more or less difficulty; at every window heads are looking out, for the start of the horsemen is one of the daily matters of interest at Mont Dore, ranking even before the arrival and departure of the clumsy diligences from Clermont. Afterwards, those who remain settle down in the Terrace, sitting under the trees to chat or read novels, and making believe to listen to the band, which plays those old, old "Selections" which, after all, give the greatest happiness to the greatest number of listeners.

But the wise go up the mountains; and the wisest go alone. Those silent heights, that pure keen air, are so unlike what we from the cities, we dwellers in the plain, commonly know: we are right to seek either their majesty or the vastness of the sea when we go from town, as we say, "for a change." There is reason underlying this fashion of foreign tours; Stoke Poges has its beauty, as well as Switzerland—but the latter is better for a tired Londoner.

CETAWAYO

COPY SET BY COMMANDER CAFFIN, R.N.

CETAWAYO

THE KING'S HANDWRITING, TO IMITATE THE COPY.

and Mr. Bright first spoke to the meeting in the "palace;" then his Lordship went to the Agricultural Hall and there made a short speech; finally, both he and Mr. Bright appeared on the balcony and addressed a few sentences to the outdoor meeting. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., was chairman of the first and principal meeting, and Lord De Tabley, Lord Lynton, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and twenty members of Parliament, with the leading Manchester and Salford Liberals, were on the platform. The tenor of the speeches here delivered is noticed in another column.

At Birmingham there was the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, held at the Masonic Hall, under the presidency of Earl Percy, in the morning of the same day. In the afternoon there was a banquet in the Hall at Aston Lower Grounds, at which eight hundred members of those Associations sat down to table. The Marquis of Hertford was in the chair. In the evening there was a public meeting, of at least five thousand persons, in the Great Hall, where Lord Hertford again presided; and there were supplementary meetings, at the same time, in the adjacent skating-rink, and in the open grounds, as there were at Manchester. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Solicitor-General, were the chief speakers. The secondary meeting was addressed by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton, and Major Burnaby. The numbers gathered here could not be so large as at Manchester, but it was a very effective party demonstration.

Remissions of rent continue to be made. The agent of the Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his tenants stating that he would attend at Lismore Castle on Nov. 28 to receive the rent due, and adding, "If your rent is paid on that day, I am authorised by his Grace to make you an allowance of 20 per cent on a year's rent of the land held by you."—Mr. Robert J. Carew, who only lately came into possession of the property, allowed the tenants on his estate, near Cahir, 7s. 6d. in the pound on the half-year's rent due March last.—Mr. James Myers, of Suir Island House, Clonmel, has made a reduction of 25 per cent.—Sir John Ennis, Bart., landlord of extensive estates in Westmeath, Roscommon, and adjoining counties, in a letter to his solicitor, says: "I am reducing my rents, although never too high, and doing all in my power to assist my tenants to meet the present bad season. I think, after the hard winter, the poor must be very badly off."—Lord Darnley has announced a reduction of 15 per cent. on the rents of his Irish tenantry; and Lord Louth has granted a similar reduction to the tenants on his Monaghan and Louth estates.—Viscount Cranbrook has intimated to the tenants on his estate in Kent that he will allow them a reduction of 20 per cent at the rent audit to be held in December.—The Earl of Rosse has allowed his tenants on the Tipperary and King's County estates an abatement of 20 per cent on the half-year's rent due in November. His Lordship's rent-roll amounts to £18,000 per annum.—On the extensive estates of the trustees of the Marquis of Downshire there will be a general abatement of 10 per cent on the current year's rent of all agricultural holdings on their estates, if paid before Feb. 1 next. In addition, the turf-bog rents for the past season will not be charged.—Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., has also made a reduction of 10 per cent on his estates, both in the county of Down and in the county of Londonderry.—William Kennedy Marshall, Esq., the owner of extensive estates in North Tipperary and in the county of Antrim, has allowed his tenants 25 per cent abatement on their current half-year's rents.—A reduction was made of 10 per cent on the last half-yearly rents of Lady Oglander's property in the Isle of Wight. A similar reduction has been made to the tenants of the Compton estates in the neighbourhood of Dorsetshire.

fit, in printing capital letters, which the Royal pupil imitated as well as he could. The result is shown in our Engravings herewith annexed.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1450—1880), edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.). The completion of the first volume of this valuable and interesting work has already been recorded. The most recent part issued is the eighth, forming the second portion of the second volume. This number ends with the commencement of an article on Mendelssohn by the editor, who has contributed some of the most important biographies in the work, notably that on Beethoven. The article on Mendelssohn will doubtless be of peculiar value, from the writer's possession of special sources of information, some of which are derived from a recent visit to Berlin expressly on that account.

The "Organists' Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions," edited by Dr. Spark (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The eighth volume of this work is now half completed by the issue of the forty-fourth part. This current number opens with three short pieces, by Gustav Merkel, the first of which is a pleasing andantino in G major, No. 2 being a spirited "Allegro" in C major, and No. 3 a similar movement in D major—all being well written for the instrument. Then follows an "Andante Religioso" by W. Mullineux, of Bolton—a movement containing much variety of character; and this is succeeded by an "Idylle" by L. Sampson (op. 36, No. 2), a piece in a flowing and pastoral style. The number concludes with a well-written sonatina, consisting of three movements—a "Moderato" in C major, an "Andante Larghetto" in F, and a Rondo in the original key. The contents of the part are altogether up to the usual average.

Waldstein's "Giant-note Method" for the pianoforte, published by Messrs. Wood and Co., of Great Marlborough-street, has already been noticed by us as a cheap and useful instruction-book for juvenile students—and we need now only say that its success is proved by the recent issue of the ninth edition.

Among recent publications of Messrs. Neumeier are Heinrich Hofmann's twelve pianoforte pieces, op. 46, for two performers. We have several times spoken in praise of this composer's music, and recently of his orchestral symphony, entitled "Frithjof," performed at the Crystal Palace. The pieces now referred to are full of varied interest, each answering to the characteristic title with which it is headed. They will be found both pleasing and improving in practice.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Mechanics' Institution, West Vale, Halifax, on Saturday night.

The annual simultaneous collection on behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was made on Wednesday in the commercial room of every hotel in the United Kingdom.

Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday evening presented the prizes to the students of the Winchester School of Art, in the presence of a large audience, presided over by the Mayor, and gave an address on the national utility of such institutions.

A valuable gold watch and an illuminated address were presented at Margate on Monday to Mr. H. E. Davis, who recently resigned the captaincy of the borough fire brigade. The presentation was made by the Mayor.

The Cyfartha Ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil, which employ 4000 hands, were reopened on Monday after having been closed for five years; and on the same day the puddlers at Earl Granville's New Shelton Bar Ironworks, Hanley, who had been on strike for four or five weeks against a reduction of 6d. per ton, resumed work at the old rate of wages.



## THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

In the forthcoming winter "season" we can hardly expect a repetition of the brilliant hibernal art-display of last year. The practically inexhaustible riches of the country in Old Masters will doubtless again be exemplified at the Royal Academy; but we shall not, we cannot, again see such a gathering of drawings by those giants of old as was shown with such lavish prodigality at Burlington House and the Grosvenor Gallery. The projected exhibition of water-colour drawings by living artists at the last-named rooms seems to be unnecessary and ill-advised. It can hardly be very attractive in itself, though it may impoverish the show at the Dudley and weaken that of the junior society—where divided counsels appear to prevail. It will, however, probably receive no support from the Old Society, that body having, we understand, resolved to abstain *en masse* from appearing in Bond-street. The remaining exhibitions at Suffolk-street, and still more those organised by dealers, will probably continue for some time to reveal the effects of the long-continued depression,—Art being naturally one of the interests the soonest affected by, and the slowest to recover from, a decline in the national prosperity.

## THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The experienced proprietor of this gallery—Mr. Wallis—would probably be among the first to admit the justice of the remark just made. The exhibition which opened on Monday last may be regarded as of a somewhat provisional character. The former *prestige* of the gallery will doubtless be far better supported by the ensuing collection in the spring. M. de Neuville's great picture, "Le Bourget (October 30, 1870)," reappears—representing the survivors of the handful of men of the *dépôts de la garde*, and mobiles de la Presse, surrendering after their desperate defence of the village church of Le Bourget to an overwhelming force of the Prussian Guard. Having described the work at length on its previous exhibition, we may content ourselves by strongly recommending all who have not seen it to pay a visit to the gallery. It seems to have lost some crudeness in the interval since it was first shown, and it gains likewise in breadth of effect in the quieter light of the west wall.

After this in dramatic interest, but superior in some artistic qualities, is the picture by Professor L. C. Müller of an assemblage of Mohammedan pilgrims encamped outside the walls of Mecca in motley and picturesque groups of men and camels, and girls bringing provisions from the City of the Prophet. The character in the swarthy visages of the Arabs and other races, relieved against turban or white bournous and haikh, is very finely rendered. Solid, broad, admirably drawn, rich, mellow, and harmonious in colour, this is a masterpiece. A brilliant effect of Eastern sunlight is obtained without resort to violent oppositions of yellow lights and purple shadows. Nor is there any other technical artifice. Above hangs a still-life composition by Madame Muraton, noble in execution as in colour. The "Arab Horsemen," by Schreyer, has the painter's familiar merits in this oft-repeated subject, but the general effect seems to be more than usually embroiled in the liquid browns of the preparatory painting. A large cattle-piece by De Haas exemplifies the customary excellences and defects of the artist. Less sound in draughtsmanship, and less happy in expressing the movements of cattle than many other animal painters, his gray, aerial Dutch meadows are always an agreeable foil to the colour of his beasts, and he is unsurpassed in the bold impasto of his handling.

The remaining foreign pictures are generally small domestic scenes, single-figure studies, or landscapes of modest dimensions, and, although respectable average is maintained, few can be regarded as *hors ligne*. The French school is very sparingly represented by painters of the Ecouen school, such as Dargelas, Seignac, and Aufray—the first in his schoolboy subjects coming nearest the master, Edouard Frère. Also by V. Chevallier, in a little picture of a priest strolling at twilight in the midst of a plain, probably near Barbizon; and Le Loux in "The Vestal Tuccia," holding a sieve as she calls upon Vesta to aid her in filling it with the water of the Tiber in proof of her chastity—a smoothly-painted picture, curiously unlike in the inharmonious greys the local colour of the Tiber and its banks. There are also some clever seapieces by the Belgian, T. Weber, sketches silvery in tone by Gabriel, and a pathetic picture by T. Sadée, of a woman with her two children returning from the Schevening beach whence her fisherman husband has just set sail.

The German pictures are much more numerous, and their *provenance*, whether from Munich or Düsseldorf, is generally recognisable by their heavy bituminous shadows or blackness of tone respectively. Where there is so much honest, sound, capable workmanship it is unfortunate that these peculiarities should so persistently adhere. Take, for example, the "Mid-day Rest" and "A Hungarian Fair," by G. von Bochmann: both works are remarkably delicate and truthful, yet how much more satisfactory would they be—the latter especially—if they approached the effect of open air. H. Heffner is free from this defect, though fond of a cold key of colour, and the promise given in former works, in which conditions of cloudland dominated, is fully redeemed by those in the present exhibition, which embrace a much wider range of effect from the brilliant daylight, or bleak grizzly haze, or lifting rain-cloud of the "Rhenish lowland" views, to the scene "Near the German Coast," with a clear autumnal sunset sky reflected in the shallow of an estuary or of the alluvial deposit at some river mouth, perhaps a branch of the Rhine. There are examples also of Windmaier, Heinisch, Poschinger, and other German landscapists. L. Munthe's snow-piece, with the copper-hued light of the declining sun struggling through snow-cloud and brown fog, betrays no falling off, although he has painted the almost identical subject and effect scores of times. We may mention here also (the artist having studied in the Düsseldorf school) the moonlight view of the "Port of Beaulieu, near Nice," by the Swedish artist Wahlberg, a fair, moderate-sized example of an original and powerful painter.

German figure-pictures commonly commend themselves to the English public by their domestic homely sentiment, and careful unaffected realistic treatment. But they almost invariably fall short of the higher idyllic and æsthetic attributes, for, with very few exceptions, the German artist seems incapable of hitting any mean between absolute literalism and supernatural unreality or pseudo-historic, vague, generalisation. "Grandfather's Darling," by A. Spring—an old man dressing a little child—will bear out what we mean. The pathos is genuine enough, but it is merely sad and sorry; the peevish-looking child has none of the beauty, and the old fellow none of the venerableness which are often found in the lowest station of life. The remark applies no less to "Official Instructions," by Laupheimer, the humour of which is simply pitiful, and to H. Schloesser's "Village Politicians." We commend to notice, for the capital character-painting of the face, a little picture, by H. Kauffmann, of an old peasant or burgher smoking his long German pipe, and G. Kuhl's "Literary Researches."

A proportion of English pictures always diversify the winter exhibitions at this gallery, but our school is seldom so well represented as to render comparison with the foreign works fair or profitable. On this occasion they consist, as usual, of works by old-established favourites of the public, such as Messrs. Leader, James Webb, R. Ansdell, T. F. Dicksee, and E. Hayes, and by younger aspirants. Mr. Leader is at his best in two Welsh river landscapes, and the same may be said of Mr. Webb's "Rotterdam" and "Pinks Going Out." Mr. Dicksee (father of the young painter of "Evangeline," in the last Academy Exhibition) challenges more detailed observation, both by the arduous subjects and scale of his two pictures of "Madeline" disrobing in the moonlight, from Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," and "Juliet at the Balcony," also of course under moonlight effect. Distinguished by a delicate sense of refined female beauty, highly wrought, and accompanied with appropriate accessories, these figures undoubtedly please the eye—the end the artist sought, apparently, rather than completely sympathetic poetical interpretation, or that higher charm to be won from closer contact with nature, and the artistic rendering of moonlight. Here moonlight is suggested by degradation of tone, not realised by opposition of hues, such as gave magical effect to Mr. Millais's "Eve of St. Agnes." And the mature and somewhat haggard "Juliet" is hardly the heroine of Shakespeare, that "had not seen the change of fourteen years." Mr. Tom Lloyd was justified in appending the title "A Pastoral" to his landscape, bathed in mellow sunlight, so agreeable is it in feeling, with some of the grace of the late Mr. Mason. Miss Hilda Montalba is original and charming in her view of the quaint buildings and turrets of "Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Canada," gilded by the declining sun, with snow lying on the ground. Two pictures by Miss Clara Montalba, "Southwark Bridge" and "Off Erith" are remarkable for their robust impasto and brushwork, but we fear the gifted young artist is in danger of falling into mannerism and conventionality by the very facility with which she has mastered the means of art. "Raising the Wind," by Mr. Savile Lumley—an anxious cavalier in treaty with a wily money-lender—is a marked advance in solidity and colour. We have seen better work by Mr. F. Morgan than "Love me, love my dog."

## MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The Winter Exhibition at this gallery in the Haymarket consists as usual of a well-selected collection of drawings by members of the various societies and some foreign artists. It is not necessary to review the English works in detail, as we shall meet with most of the artists again shortly in their own respective galleries. A feature of the exhibition is a series of over twenty flower-pieces by that able painter of still-life Mrs. Helen Angell. The most important drawings are "The Battle of Marston Moor," by Sir John Gilbert, and "Alice Bridgforth, an early scene from 'Peveril of the Peak,'" by J. D. Linton. There are also good though generally small examples of G. Dodgson, G. Frapp, Birkett Foster, E. Duncan, G. Clausen, Cuthbert Rigby, James Webb, James and T. B. Hardy, Mrs. Allingham, T. Collier, E. K. Johnson, Seymour Lucas, Tom Lloyd, C. Green, and others—a few works having been previously exhibited. The foreign drawings are of more novel interest. "The Fisherman's Family, Venice," by Silvio Rotta, is in all respects excellent. By E. Tofana there are two very pretty female studies. "The Blind Beggar," by Dyckmans, though different in composition from the National Gallery oil-picture, has some of the same photographic precision with greater artificiality. There are also chalk drawings tinted by Edouard Frère and studies by Mlle. Henriette Brown, neither artist, however, is seen to advantage out of their customary medium.

## MESSRS. TOOTH AND SONS' GALLERY.

The exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at this gallery (also in the Haymarket) suffers from the absence of "leading pictures." The average may be regarded as respectable, albeit including a good deal of the mediocrity which too generally characterises an ordinary English picture show. Here British art preponderates much more largely than at the French Gallery; and it will suffice to say (our space being limited) that there are fair samples of Messrs. T. S. Cooper, Seymour Lucas; Marcus Stone—"Discord," exhibited at the Academy last summer; Beavis, Leader, J. Webb, Vicat Cole, G. Cole, Hamilton Macallum, J. Peel, Syer, S. E. Waller, E. Crofts, W. T. Richards, J. L. Tissot (who may be regarded as naturalised among us), and several others. M. F. Holl's "Daughter of the House," from the Academy, is also here; and a picture entitled "Widowed," a cottage interior, with a young mother and child, the face of the former hidden from view in a passion of grief. There are, however, a few pictures by foreign painters which merit eulogy or provoke criticism. Foremost among these is a little gem by Boldini of a young gallant and lady, in costumes of the last century, promenading on the Pincio at Rome, which is marvellously brilliant and dextrous: the crispness, *brio*, and certainty of the touch are really amazing on so microscopic a scale. A picture of two ladies, *confidentes*, perusing a letter, by R. Madrazo is, we need hardly say, very skilful in execution, but it suffers from the excessive use of cold blue (cobalt) tones which injures so many of the artist's recent works. Two or three Duvergiers are unusually good, particularly one of a couple of boys filling the absent dominie's snuff-box with ink. We would also commend to the visitor the pictures by Toulmouche, Sadée, Blommers, Hublin, Breling, T. Weber, Peyrol Bonheur, &c.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's rooms, 36, Chancery-lane, there is a collection of most of the principal etchings by Méryon, which we regret we are unable to review in this Number. Next week we hope to do some justice to the works of this long neglected but original artist. An exhibition of Méryon's work is also being arranged at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

The "Institute of Art," 9, Conduit-street, has opened an exhibition of various kinds of works, artistic and ornamental, chiefly by amateur ladies.

Mr. Robert Dunthorne, of Vigo-street, Regent-street, has issued a large etching by M. Lhuillier, after the picture by Mr. J. S. Noble, entitled "Lazy Moments," exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1878. The etching, which is of unusual size, represents two noble hounds reposing in the kennel under a strong effect of light. M. Lhuillier has proved in this masterly work that he is as much at home in pictures of animal life as in the other works produced by him for the same publisher.

Mr. C. H. Jeans, the steel engraver, died on the 22nd ult. M. Edouard Theophile Blanchard, a pupil of Cabanel, and first-class medallist at the Salon of 1874, died on the 24th ult. The death of Mr. Powell, the American artist, is announced.

The formal proclamation of the Welsh National Eisteddfod for 1880 was made at Carnarvon yesterday week, with much ceremony. After the proclamation of the "gorsedd" by the bards, there was a public luncheon, presided over by Mr. Alderman Rees, chairman of the committee.

## OAKS AND ACORNS.

Our favourite works by Sir Walter Scott are "Kenilworth" and "Ivanhoe," and in the first chapter of the latter book we are introduced to a forest scene, where, surrounded by hundreds of gnarled old oaks Gurth, the herdsman, is blowing his horn to collect his scattered swine, which there are feasting on beechmast and acorns; and in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy this scene was so well rendered in a picture called "The Swineherd" that it was purchased by the council from the artist, Mr. Johnson, as, apart from its merits as a work of art, it had for its subject an ancient custom—a custom which October brings to mind—the olden grant of "pannage," by which term was meant the forest right of feeding hogs on "mast." This right, with which monasteries were endowed, and which often constituted, according to Burnett, the dowry of the daughters of the Saxon Kings, had, of course, to be paid for, and the money received for it, which was called "agistment," was collected by men who were termed "agistors," who had to bring before the Lord Chief Justice of the Forest a true and just account of the sums received by them "for the Pannage of the King's woods from Holy-Rood Day to the feast of St. Martin"; and so strictly were the conditions of this right enforced, that men, when driving swine to woods of their own that lay beyond the forest, were allowed but one night's rest for their herd therein. "If the swine lie one night within the forest, no trespass; the agist of swine is for the pannage."

This paid-for privilege had, however, its drawback, in the shape of the crippling of the dogs, that they should not hurt the deer; and in the chapter in Ivanhoe to which we have referred, we read how Gurth, seeing the helplessness of his good dog Fangs, heaps maledictions on the ranger "that cuts the fore-claws off our dogs, and makes them unfit for their trade;" and also, how his master disputes afterwards the right of such disabling, lawing, hambling, or expediting, because the wood, where Fangs went, had been "disforested;" thus showing that Cedric the Saxon was well up in that law which affirmed, "In purlieus or places disafforested, a man may keep a mastiff without being expedited." But Gurth had this consolation, that though, through the law, the claws of his dog could not be fixed in the swine, Fangs might yet, legally, hold on to their ears; as it had been adjudged in a case where an action was brought against a man for keeping a mastiff, knowing the dog was in the habit of biting hogs—that the action would not lie, "because 'tis not only common, but in many cases necessary for dogs to bite hogs." So, as the law was thus dead against them, the pigs of that day must have had a bad time of it, in that acorn month, October.

It would seem, by-the-by, that our word "pigs," was a term not then in vogue, as it is not mentioned in ancient records, nor indeed by modern writers. Thus, when Wamba demands, "How call you those grunting brutes?" "Swine, fool, swine!" says Gurth. And "Swine is good Saxon," is the jester's comment; "while we have the authority of Dame Quickly that 'hog is Latin for bacon.'" Now, acorn-fed bacon is, they say, the very best of bacon, and cottagers still think so; but their pigs will now fare badly, as acorns, which as yet are no bigger than berries, are this year very scarce. Pigs, like sheep, thrive well upon them; deer, too; and at this season of the year scores of rosy rustics may be seen in woods and lanes hunting for acorns for his Lordship's keeper, who pays the youngsters something for their trouble, and so fond are the deer of this food that they will shake down acorns from their own oak-trees for their does and dappled fawns.

English acorns are of two kinds, the "sessile," which grow on the branch, and the "peduncled," which have long stalks to them; and the oaks that bear them will grow side by side, as may be seen in a lane at Dulwich; while at Kew may be found on the Turkey oaks acorns that are in mossed cups. Jesse speaks of "sweet" acorns, which he found in Richmond Park, that had a taste like filberts. If such acorns existed in olden times, when roots and berries had to supply most wants, our ancestors fared less badly. "Why," asks Timon of the banditti, "why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots, the oaks bear mast, the briars, scarlet hips. Want! why want?"

Now, it is singular that for the proper pronunciation of good Saxon terms we should have to go to unlearned districts, where young Hodge—who, until School Boards burst on his bewildered vision, "never had no schoolin' o' no sort"—smacks out his words with full Saxon flavour. One of such words is that which, softened in sound by our civilisation, we call "a-corn;" but young Hodge says "ac-orn," and young Hodge is right, as was maintained by that stickler for correct pronunciation, the late Mr. Charles Kemble; and that acorns were called ac-orns in Shakespeare's time, is very evident. Take any hackneyed quotation where that word occurs—say, "creep into acorn-cups," and "acorn-cradled," and see how the rhythm of the line fails with "acorn," but swings with "ac-orn"—the corn of the oak.

The oak is well known to like a strong deep soil, and it is a tree which, as sacred to Jupiter—who gave the power of augury to the oaks of Dodona—is called "the tree of Jove." Thus, when Celia says, alluding to Orlando, "I found him under a tree, like a dropped acorn"—note here the ac-orn—Rosalind replies, "It may well be called Jove's tree, when it drops such fruit." No tree has been more written about, from Shakespeare, on the oak of Herne the hunter, to Cowper's fine poem of the Yardley-Oak, and the Talking-Oak by Tennyson; and few have been connected oftener with regal honours in old and modern days. The leaves, too, of the oak supplied the Romans with material for their civic crowns; while from its branches the Druids cut mistletoe, though its growth on that tree is now so rare that a mistletoe oak is a curiosity.

Of oaks, a hundred and fifty species have been well made out, one hundred of which have been introduced into this country. Amongst them are the Turkey oak, the cork-tree, the evergreen oak, the Fulham and Liscombe hybrids, and the tribe of American ones, whose large leaves turn scarlet in the autumn. When oaks have been pollarded in early years they will make great handsome trees; and a group of stag-horned ones, that are well worth seeing, may be found at Streatham Common. The length of time to which oaks will live is truly wonderful—as witness the Fairlop, the Conqueror's, the Parliament, and the Salcey—the latter being stated to be 1500 years old—and so is the girth to which oaks have attained. Thus, the width at the butt of the Cowthorpe oak is 78 ft.; of the Damary, 68 ft.; of the Merton, 63 ft.; of the Baddington, 54 ft.; of the Hempstead, 53 ft.; and of the Salcey, 46 ft. Kings of the forest, truly!

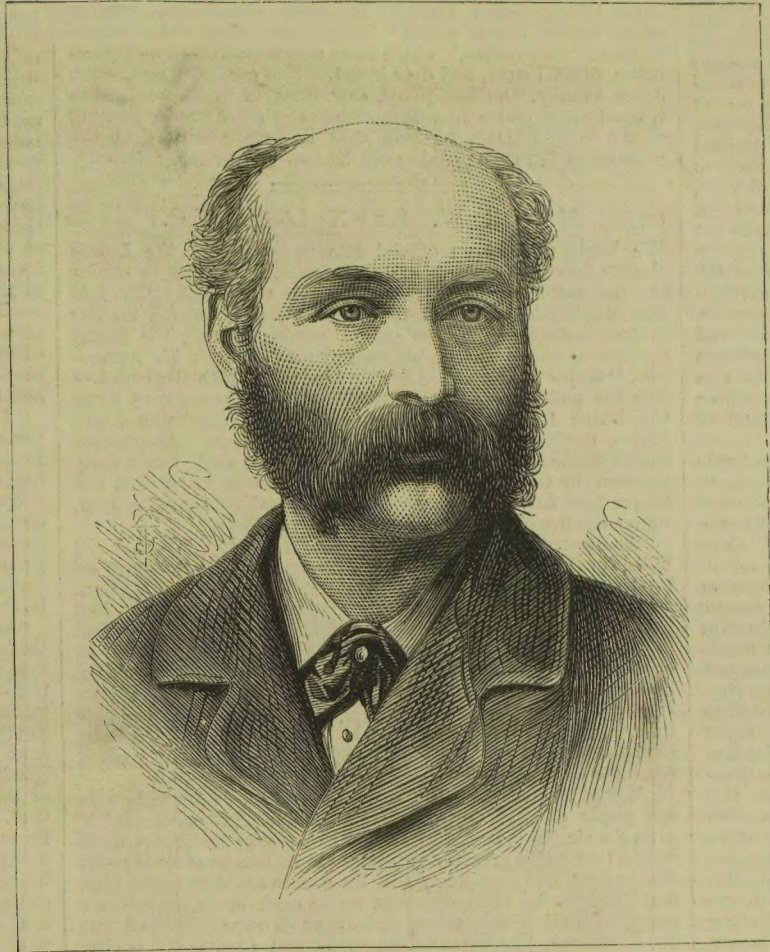
Such data as these are indeed remarkable, when we come to the fact, that the oak, that monarch of the woods, has more insect enemies than any other tree—2000 even, say the entomologists. Amongst them, are the green grasshopper, and the larvæ of the lobster and the swallow-tailed moths, while that of the stag-horn, our largest beetle, may be found in its rotten wood; and it is to a cynips, or gall-fly that we owe the formation of "oak-balls," and the pink "oak spangles." But it has its glories, too, in many butterflies; and on the topmost branch of this king of trees may fittingly be found the "Purple Emperor."





LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER: LORD HARTINGTON ADDRESSING THE MEETING AT POMONA GARDENS PALACE.—SEE PAGE 414.





MAJOR W. KNOX LEET, V.C., 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.—SEE PAGE 418.



NEW COURT-HOUSE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.—SEE PAGE 418.



## ALL HALLOW AND ALL SAINTS.

The close of the last day of October is known as Halloween, or All Hallows Eve, the hallowed evening of All Saints' Day, Nov. 1; and it is regarded, even now, with much superstition throughout Great Britain and Ireland. It is the evening for spirits to appear and for ghosts to wander; and the child who is born on that night is believed to possess the power of seeing supernatural objects—a superstition that was turned to account by Sir Walter Scott in "The Monastery." Spirits are invoked by sowing hemp-seed and by winnowing three *wichts* of nothing. The witches were warded off the corn at Halloween, both in Scotland and England, by the waving of a lighted brand or straw; and, similarly, lighted candles were used to drive them from the Malkin Tower, in the forest of Pendle, Lancashire. In Wales, bonfires were kindled on Halloween, and white stones cast into the ashes, and if any stone was not visible on the next morning, it was considered that the person who threw it would not live to see another anniversary of the day. The same practice and belief exist in the Scottish Highlands, and I met with it in Argyllshire only a few years since. The bonfire at Balmoral, on Halloween, is on a large scale, and has often been witnessed by her Majesty, who has carried a lighted torch—her Royal children doing the same—to toss upon the fire, in which a grotesque figure is burnt, whose supposed cries are presumed to be drowned by the sound of the bagpipes.

Whoever has seen MacIver's large picture of "Snap-Apple Night; or, All Hallows Eve," will be aware that, in Ireland, the rustic celebration of the last night in October is attended with sports in which apples have a prominent place, and hence give to that evening the name of "Snap-Apple Night." The apples are put into a tub of water, whence they must be taken by the mouth only, the head being ducked in a way that gives rise to much merriment; and they are also fixed on one end of a stick, suspended horizontally from the ceiling or rafter, its other end having a lighted candle. As the hands are not allowed to be used, the apple has to be snapped at with the mouth; and, unless this is done with dexterity, the stick swings round, and its candle-end is brought into unpleasant contact with the face. Another use of the apple on this night is for an unmarried girl to eat it before a looking-glass, in which she will see the reflection of her future husband peering over her shoulder. If she is careful to do this when a favoured suitor is behind her, the divination has a fair chance of fulfilment. There was also the Halloween superstition of the three luggies or dishes, one of which was empty and the two others filled respectively with pure and foul water. The lads and lasses were led blindfolded to these basins, into one of which they dipped their hands; a dip into the pure water signified marriage to a maiden; a dip in the foul water, marriage to a widow or widower; and a dip into the empty basin showed that the person would die an old maid or an old bachelor. In Cornwall, Halloween is called Allan Day or Allan Night, and Allan apples are purchased at the Allan market, for children to eat, and also to hide one apple beneath their pillows, to bring them good luck for the next twelve-month. In the Isle of Man the word has been corrupted to Hollandtide eve; and bonfires were lighted to drive away the evil spirits. Not only were the apples used, at Halloween, for amusement and divination, but their pippins were brought into requisition for a similar purpose. The poet Gay describes a girl placing a pippin on each of her cheeks, one for Lubberkin and the other for Booby Clod, and seeing which pippin will drop first to the ground. Booby Clod's pippin falls first, thereby showing that his love is unsound;

While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last;  
Oh! were his lips to mine but joined so fast!

Nuts were also in great request on Halloween, for the purposes of divination, so much so that in the north of England this night is called "Nutmack Night." If two nuts that had been put before the fire by a lad or lassie kindled and burned together, it was a sign that their courtship would end in marriage; but if the nuts started away from each other, it foretold that their courtship would soon come to an end. Burns describes this fully in his poem on "Halloween;" and it is also mentioned by Gay, and by Goldsmith in "The Vicar of Wakefield." Another Halloween custom in Scotland is to go into the kailyard blindfold, and there pull a stock of kail; if it be long, short, or crooked, so will be the shape of the future wife or husband; and if much or any earth stick to the root, so will be the amount of the dowry. Another method of performing this divination is to pull three stalks of oats.

One of the Northampton churches is dedicated to All Hallows, and its bells are supposed to ring out on Shrove Tuesday the following jingle:—

Roast beef and marsh mallows,  
Says the bells of All Hallows.

In Charles I.'s reign All Hallows was considered as the beginning of the Christmas season, and in the Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke a very graphic account is given of the way in which the barristers of the Middle Temple observed Halloween in the year 1629 with gay proceedings, then called revels, in which favourite dances, such as galliards, corantos, and brawls were performed, and when even "the grave Lord Keeper led the brawls."

All Saints' Day—for which Halloween is supposed to be the preparation—has been observed on the first day of November for more than ten centuries, and is kept in the English Church calendar as a day for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs for whom, individually, no special day has been set apart. Keble's thoughts, on this day, will be found, not only in his beautiful poem in "The Christian Year," but also in the poem on "Church Windows," in the "Lyra Innocentium." Among older poems on the subject, I may mention one in Hicke's "Devotions," and a sonnet by Drummond of Hawthornden. Up to the year 837 All Saints' Day had been observed on May 1, and was instituted by Pope Boniface IV., when the Emperor Phocas permitted him, in the year 610, to dedicate the Pantheon at Rome to the Virgin and all the martyrs. But, in the year 837, Gregory IV. altered the celebration of the day to Nov. 1, as it was supposed that, by this later date, all the harvest would be gathered in, and the faithful would not be inconvenienced by journeying to Rome to participate in the festival.

The names of Saints and Martyrs are held in popular remembrance by the greater number of churches, in this country, being dedicated to God in their names and in memory of their lives, professions, and deaths. Of Saints in other countries who are commemorated on Nov. 1, we have the names of St. Benignus of Burgundy, St. Austremonius, St. Casarius St. Mary, martyr, St. Marcellus, Bishop of Paris, and St. Harold, King of Denmark, martyred in the year 980.

As the close of All Saints' Day is All Souls' Eve, it is the custom in many parts of England for village children to "go a-souling," as it is termed, which commonly is asking for apples and beer, and whatever they can get, either in money or provisions; though the cake that is made specially for that evening, and is called the soul-cake, is, presumably, what the children ask for. Doggerel verses are sung on these occasions; those that I have heard in the midland counties—

including the "one for Peter and two for Paul," and other lines—were but a slight variation of what I have also heard them singing, a little later in the month, when they came "a Clemmning" on St. Clement's Day, Nov. 23, as described and illustrated by me in this Journal some twenty years since. In some places the evening of All Saints' Day is called "Cake Night," from the provision of these "Soul-cakes," which have also been known as Psalm-cakes, dirge-loaves, and dole-bread. Two centuries ago, when John Aubrey, the antiquary, saw piles of these soul-cakes heaped upon plates in a Shropshire farmhouse on the evening of All Saints' Day, he said that he was reminded of the pictures of the shewbread in old Bibles. CUTHBERT BEDE.

## MAJOR W. KNOX LEET, V.C.

We lately noticed an official announcement in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on this worthy officer of her Majesty's Army, whose claims were submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against his name—viz., "Major William K. Leet, first battalion 13th Regiment.—For his gallant conduct on March 28, 1879, in rescuing from the Zulus Lieutenant A. M. Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, during the retreat from the Inhlobane. Lieutenant Smith whilst on foot, his horse having been shot, was closely pursued by the Zulus, and would have been killed had not Major Leet taken him upon his horse and ridden with him, under the fire of the enemy, to a place of safety."

The testimony of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., in his speech at the Fishmongers' Hall banquet on Sept. 28, may also be quoted. After naming Lord William Beresford, Colonel Redvers Buller, and Major Leet, who had gained the Victoria Cross, he said, "I am proud to claim them as comrades. You all know how they got their crosses. In each case they carried off soldiers who must else have fallen under the Zulu assegais. You probably do not know, however, that when Major Leet took up, on a tired pony, a double burden, he incurred a double risk; for he went into the fight so crippled by a sprained knee that, once dismounted, he could not have made an effort to escape."

We published an exact narrative of this brave action in our paper of Sept. 20, and a letter from Lieutenant Smith, giving a similar account of it, and expressing his gratitude to Major Leet as his preserver, appeared in this Journal on May 31. Major Leet had previously had his own horse shot under him, and the one he then mounted was a pack-horse, or rather a pony, without bridle, riding-saddle, or stirrups. He and two other officers, Lieutenant Duncombe and Lieutenant Smith, were separated from the rest of the party retreating down the mountain, which was very steep and rocky, and they were stopped by a precipice. A numerous band of Zulus, firing and throwing assegais, rushed upon them. Lieutenant Duncombe was struck down, and Lieutenant Smith, who was on foot, became utterly exhausted. The situation was certainly much worse than that of Lieutenant Carey and the Prince Imperial, with their party of horsemen, on June 1. But Major Leet, alone as he was with the helpless comrade exposed to instant death, had a noble spirit of self-devotion. He halted in riding off along the edge of the precipice, and, by an effort of main strength, lifted up the breathless man clinging to the pony's pack-saddle, took him up behind, and carried him safely away. On the very next day, in the defence of General Evelyn Wood's fortified camp at Kambula Hill, the most obstinately fought battle of the Zulu war, Major Leet held command and performed the most important services, which were duly acknowledged in that General's despatches.

This exemplary officer is a son of the late Rev. E. S. Leet, Rector of Dalkey, Ireland, and is the youngest of five brothers, all of whom have served in the Army or Navy, and have received medals for war services. He entered the Army in July, 1855, and was with the 13th Light Infantry through the Indian Mutiny campaign, where he showed distinguished gallantry in the field. He was six years Adjutant to his regiment, and subsequently an Instructor of Musketry, Captain Instructor of the Staff at Hythe, and five years Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General at Cork. In South Africa, after serving with his regiment against Secocoeni in the Transvaal, he was appointed to command the two battalions of irregular troops, with native auxiliaries, forming part of Brigadier-General Wood's movable column. No one did better service throughout the Zulu War, or is more deserving of substantial promotion in the ranks of the Army.

The portrait of Major Leet is from a photograph by Robinson and Sons, Grafton-street, Dublin.

## THE HAMILTON COURT-HOUSE, CANADA.

Their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, visited Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, on Sept. 15, and stayed there two days. The ceremony of formally opening the new Court-House and Shirehall for the county of Wentworth and city of Hamilton was the main feature of the public proceedings. We give an illustration of this building. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1877, by Mr. James Seymour, Past Grand Master of Freemasons, under the directions of the Masonic body in that district; and the contract was carried out by Mr. E. Van Allen, from the designs of Mr. C. W. Mulligan, architect. The building has cost about 125,000 dols. The interior is magnificently fitted up, the desks, rails, architraves, and panelling being all of solid walnut.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., entered upon his ninety-sixth year last Saturday.

The fresh meat landed at Liverpool during last week from the United States and Canada was in excess of any week for some few months past; while the arrivals of live stock, on the other hand, were extremely limited. With the approach of the winter months and the prevalence of turbulent weather, the consignments of live cattle and sheep become materially smaller; whereas the conveyance of fresh meat is conducted on a much larger scale as the warm weather departs.

At the Croydon Sanitary Congress on Thursday week Captain Douglas Galton read a paper on Engineering and Sanitary Construction, in which, among other things, he strongly condemned the practice of those persons who, having purchased a building site, removed from it the healthy, clean gravel and sand which it contained, afterwards filling it up with rubbish, which often contained the germs of disease, and proceeded to build upon it. Dr. Corfield gave a lecture on Sanitary Fallacies. Yesterday week Mr. Symons gave an address in which he referred to the unhealthiness of our places of public assembly, and showed what means should be adopted to remedy it. A supplementary sitting was held last Saturday, at which the ventilation of buildings and the provision of scientific quarters for soldiers were amongst the subjects discussed.

## CANADA.—INDIAN SUMMER.

October. The blood-red sun is shining from an unclouded sky; but there is a rosy haziness pervading the atmosphere that leaves one in doubt whether the heavens are blue or pink or purple, and which throws a veil over distant scenery: a haziness that must not be confounded with mist or fog, for it is very much thinner and far more transparent than an ordinary mist, bringing with it, too, a feeling of rest and gladness—which mists and fogs most certainly do not. Nature is in a state of delightful repose: the air is balmy and tranquil, save for a zephyr that now and then floating lazily down the city streets murmurs a fitful sigh, and lingeringly sobs in the forest. It would be difficult to say which of the seasons' deities is now reigning. Ceres and Pomona, with their attendant nymphs, have left for warmer climes. There is no sign, however, of the approach of the ice-king. It is an interregnum; and, so pleasant is the state of the atmosphere, we heartily wish some kind aerial spirit would drug rude Boreas so that he might sleep on for ever—a charming *dolce far niente* kind of weather, when we would fain rest from our daily toil, for work seems out of place, and we pursue our vocations with a feeling of ennui; we should much prefer to fling ourselves into our easy-chairs by the open windows under the green verandahs, and read a novel, light a cigar, or be otherwise luxuriously idle.

We said there is no sign of the approach of winter. In some years, however, there is an ominous hint just before the Indian Summer commences. As a rule, when winter once begins he stays persistently until the spring; but in some years what is termed "squaw-winter" has a spasmodic existence for about a week or ten days. After a short struggle for life, this suspicion of frost vanishes as quickly as it came; and then follows a delightful spell of three weeks or so—the Indian Summer, with its blood-red suns and, as Longfellow puts it, its "dreamy and magical light."

It is not our intention to attempt to explain the cause of this ever-recurring atmospheric phenomenon. There has been much discussion regarding it, one reason given being the burning of the distant prairies. After the scorching heat of summer the prairies—those vast natural meadows that abound in central North America—are highly inflammable; and, now that there is a railroad stretching from ocean to ocean, the sparks and glowing cinders shot forth from the smoke-stacks of the hurrying engines cannot fail to swell the list of prairie fires. But long before North America was girdled by a railroad these fires were of periodical occurrence during the autumn months. Should a strong wind be blowing at the time, the flames devour the tall coarse grass with appalling rapidity; unhappy, then, the herds of buffalo that may be browsing in that rank grass; there is no hope for them and the other animals of the prairie, unless they can reach water or a belt of naked earth before the running fire has been there arrested. Of course the burning prairies produce a haziness in the atmosphere for many miles around; but it is very improbable that they affect it to the extent of producing the delightful Indian Summer weather. However, the popular belief is that they do, and this notwithstanding the fact that often the prairie and bush fires occur long before October. Moreover, during these charming October days, there is no smell of burning in the air; and the rosy haziness pervading it is altogether too pleasant and balmy to be associated with fire and smoke.

Not only have many statements been made regarding the cause of the Indian Summer, but various opinions have been mooted as to the reason of the few weeks being so called. But it seems very probable that this sweet brief spell of autumnal warmth owes its name to the fact of the Indians going forth into the prairies at this time to hunt the buffalo and other wild animals, that they may be supplied with provisions for the winter. Longfellow says, in his "Evangeline," that the "pious Acadian peasants" call this season the Summer of All Saints.

Shade deepening over shade, the country round  
Imbrown'd: a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,  
Of every hue, from wan declining green  
To sooty dark.

Thus the poet of the "Seasons" on an English October. But he who sang so sadly of the "pale descending year," would surely have burst into his most gladsome numbers, had he gazed on the glory of Canadian woods at the close of October. Their splendour for a short time in October and the beginning of November is something so brilliant and imposing, that those who have not been in the Dominion at this season of the year smile incredulously at descriptions given, and regard them as gross exaggerations. Looking at a sketch of American scenery, an Asiatic once exclaimed, "What a strange country must America be, where the people live in wooden houses, and the trees are painted!" And truly the trees are painted, but so that no human hands can portray them on canvas. The wealth of colour is simply sublime; not merely "dusk and dun" or hues varying between "wan declining green and sooty dark;" but all shades of red from crimson to pink, all shades of yellow, russet, purple, brown, and green—not merely sickly faded greens, but bright and fresh, for the night-frosts come on so suddenly that the leaves change colour, not gradually as in England, but often in a single night, so that much of the foliage is still a bright green while the rest is red and yellow. During the greater part of the Indian Summer the foliage remains almost as bright and green as in July and August; therefore the sudden coming of the frost not only produces brighter colours on the leaves than at home, but presents the woods in gold and crimson before the leaves have begun to fall, whereas in dear old England the colours, such as they are, come when the trees are half naked.

Most of the birds, as if jealous of the richly-coloured woods, have by this time left for warmer lands. These summer visitors have the gayest plumage; but they cannot sing. Ah! what would not the colonists give to have some of the sweet songsters they heard long ago on the other side of the Atlantic; how willingly would they part with the beautiful orioles, scarlet-tannings, and blue-birds, if they could but hear once more the joyous carols of thrush, blackbird, and nightingale, whose melodious warblings belong to a dream that is past—like the soft perfume of the primrose and woodbine, for the gorgeous flowers of the Canadian forests have scarcely any scent. And so, since the birds that have flown to the south are voiceless, they are little missed in those painted woods of October. Always silent—except for the tapping of the woodpeckers, the scream of an eagle, or the ring of an axe—the woods seem more than ever silent now; and the subdued light cast forth by the blood-red sun leaves them all that could be desired. For towards the close of the Indian Summer the sun remains all day long the most sanguine of reds, perhaps because he is angry at the appearance of the night frosts, but more probably that he may produce the best effect, since the full blaze of the sunbeams on the foliage would be altogether too dazzling.

We have been led to speak of the sylvan metamorphoses, because the Indian Summer seems to us inseparably connected with the haunts of the Dryads, and because woodlands are inseparably connected with Canadian scenery. Besides, the great frost is so very close at hand, we linger lovingly over this supreme effort of nature to smile though on the eve of descending into her long wintry grave.



# OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, formerly Vice-Chancellor, died at Clyffe, Dorchester, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1792, the eldest son of Nathaniel Edward Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler in 1814, and M.A. in 1817. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn the following year, obtained his silk gown in 1835, and held the office of Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and of Vice-Chancellor from 1851 to 1866, in which year he was made a Privy Councillor. He was knighted in 1851. Sir Richard married, in 1824, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. James Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe Place, Surrey, and by her, who died in 1864, leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, E. L. Kindersley, Esq., of Clyffe, M.A., J.P.

SIR G. B. BUCKLEY-MATHEW.

Sir George Benvenuto Buckley-Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.G.S., died on the 22nd ult. in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. He was born Aug. 4, 1807, the only son of George Mathew, Esq., of Fowlers, Kent, of the Coldstream Guards, by Euphemia, his wife, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Rislelands, N.B., and of Christchurch Priory, Hants, and was descended from a very ancient Welsh family. Sir George entered the Army as Ensign 52nd Regiment in 1825, and subsequently served successively in the Rifle Brigade, the 70th Regiment, the Coldstream Guards, the 85th Foot, and the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired as Captain in 1841. During his military career he served in America and in the Mediterranean. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for Athlone, and in 1837 for Shaftesbury, for which he sat till 1841. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in 1844, afterwards held diplomatic offices in Russia and in Mexico, and in 1859 was made *Chargé-d'Affaires* and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, &c. In 1861 he became Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Central American Republics, in 1866 to the Argentine Republic, the same year to the Republic of Paraguay, and in 1867 he was accredited Ambassador at Brazil. He had the Grand Cross of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He assumed the additional name of Buckley as inheritor of the estates of that family in the Island of St. Christopher. Sir George married three times—first, 1835, Anne, daughter and heir of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Stourhead, Wilts; secondly, 1849, Rosina Adelaide, second daughter of J. C. Handley, Esq.; and thirdly, 1875, Miss Gerard, of New York. He had, by his second wife, five sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is Major Brownlow Hugh Buckley-Mathew, Royal Engineers.

DR. ARNOTT.

Dr. Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, and late Surgeon-General, Bombay Medical Department, died on the 16th ult. at his residence, Kirkconnell Hall, Ecclefechan. He was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, in the year 1805, and educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he took an M.D. degree. He joined the medical department of the Bombay Army in 1829; served in Medical Charge of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), with the Bombay Column-Army of the Punjab of 1849, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps); subsequently he accompanied, as Superintending-Surgeon, the Central India Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., from the commencement to the termination of the campaign, and was present at the capture of Ratghur, the relief of Saugor, capture of Garacotta, forcing the pass of Muddenpoor, siege and capture of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa, the action of Kooneh, battle of Galowlee, capture of Calpee, battle of Morar, capture of the Lushkur and city of Gwalior (medal, clasp, and C.B.); served as Superintending-Surgeon of the Gwalior Division till the suppression of the Mutiny. For his services was made Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Dr. F. S. Arnott retired from the Army in 1869, and passed the latter portion of his years at Kirkconnell Hall, Ecclefechan. He was a magistrate for the county of Dumfries.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Brewer, Esq., of Overhall, Gestingthorpe, Essex, J.P., Barrister-at-Law, on the 18th ult., aged fifty-seven.

William Thomas Domville, C.B., M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, on the 21st ult., at the R.N. Hospital, Haslar.

John Miers, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., the well-known botanist, on the 17th ult., at Addison-road, Kensington, aged ninety.

The Hon. Hugh Seymour M'Donnell, brother of the Earl of Antrim, at Collon, in the county of Louth, suddenly, on the 24th ult., aged twenty-four.

The Rev. Arthur Rawson Ashwell, M.A., Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral and Principal of the Chichester Theological College, on the 23rd ult., at Chichester, aged fifty-three.

George Ewen Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Kurnal, second son of the late Major-General Sir J. D. Macpherson, K.C.B., Commissary-General of Bengal, on Sept. 17, at Kurnal, Punjab.

Lieutenant-General Henry Milne, Bengal Army, on the 16th ult., at Notting-hill, in his seventieth year. He entered the Army in 1829, saw active service in India, for which he had three medals and clasps, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Sir George Buckley Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio, on the 22nd ult., in his seventy-third year. He was formerly in the Army, having been appointed Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in July, 1825. From 1835 to 1841 he represented Athlone, and afterwards Shaftesbury, in the House of Commons.

The Rev. James Perkins Garrett, of Kilgaran, in the county Carlow, Rector of Kellistown, in that county, on the 18th ult., in his seventieth year. He was eldest son of the late William Garrett, Esq., of Janeville (now called Kilgaran), High Sheriff of the county of Carlow, 1806, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Samuel Raymond, Esq., of Riversdale, in the county of Kerry, and claimed descent from Sir William Garrett, Lord Mayor of London 1555. He married, Nov. 5, 1834, Caroline Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., of Eglantine House, in the county of Down, and leaves issue.

Mr. Callender, at sea a few days back, on his passage home from America, where he had been for the benefit of his health. This eminent surgeon was surgeon and lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Charterhouse, president of the Clinical Society, examiner in surgery, University of Cambridge, and late examiner in surgery at the Royal College of Physicians and University of London. He was well known for his numerous contributions to the advancement of surgical science; he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal Society, and of many other scientific societies at home and abroad.

# CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CCT (Alabama).—Problem No. 1857 cannot be solved in the way you propose. The solution has been published.

D McL (Kent-road).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

J W S (Bradford).—Petroff's device, known as Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, will be found in Lange's "Schachaufgaben." The book is not readily accessible, however, in this country, so we give the position of the pieces:—White: K at K 2nd, Q at K 3rd, Kt at K 3rd, B at K 3rd, R at K 3rd, Pawns at Q 2nd and 5th, and Q 4th. Black: K at Q 5th, R at K 3rd and 5th, Kt at Q 4th and Q 5th, B at K 6th; Pawns at Q 5th, Q Kt 7th, Q B 2nd and 5th, K 3rd, K 7th, Kt 2nd and 5th. White to play and mate the Black King on his Rook's square in fourteen moves. Your proposed solution of No. 1861 is wide of the mark.

F F (Notting-hill).—Thanks for the game; if found interesting, it shall appear.

A V B (Bayswater).—Altogether too simple.

J P L (Bath).—It shall be examined.

BOLTSBRIDGE (Wilt).—Too easy for publication.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1859 received from Toz, P. Le Page, W. F. Payne, A. Snellen (Almeida), W. Leeson, B. C. M. S. T. Guest, and Jose Albino de Silviero Moreno.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1860 received from J. Bumstead, Toz, W. de P. Crouzaz, W. J. E. P. Le Page, R. Bohm, Jun. (Vienna), W. F. Payne, A. T. Ridding, Trial, Squire, Carlos (Lille), Pops, B. C. M. S. Thomas Guest, and H. N. Morgan.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1861 received from H. B. Shadforth, East Marlen, W. Leeson, H. Baker, W. de P. Crouzaz, Thorpe Reading-Room, Toz, J. W. H. L. G. F. A. Bright, W. S. Leest, R. Shindler, Wanstead, T. W. Humphries, J. Rademacher, G. Foshbrooke, Helen Lee, L. S. D. An Old Hand, B. Dyke, Cant. G. L. Mayne, R. Jessop, B. Nevill, B. Arnold, H. Langford, F. R. Jeffrey, C. S. Cox, R. Ingersoll, W. Warren, R. O'Brien, T. Barrington, E. Elsbury, N. Gator, Elsie, G. O. E. D. W. Kell, D. Templeton, T. Greenbank, H. Brewster, Herward, A. T. Ridding, P. Le Page, R. P. Vulliamy, H. M. Pridaux, Lulu, S. Ripey, J. G. Finch, Emile Fraa (Lyons), A. M. S. T. H. Knight, W. F. Payne, Copiapino, Rycroft, J. Sarcent, T. M. F. (Dublin), Problematics, W. H. Blythe, G. L. C. Trial, W. Scott, Underwood, O. Wolter, A. E. L. J. Cuppa, Julia Short, A. J. H. (Rugby), Norman Rumbelow, Pops, W. P. Welch, W. D. Jones, E. L. G. W. O. S. Harnett, James Dobson, Thomas Guest, Alpha, Wilkie, H. N. Morgan, Luton Chess Club, W. M. Curtis, R. F. N. Banks, W. Hoskin, Fred West, Jenny, E. L. Green, R. H. Brooks, Dabbshill, and D. McIntosh.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1860.

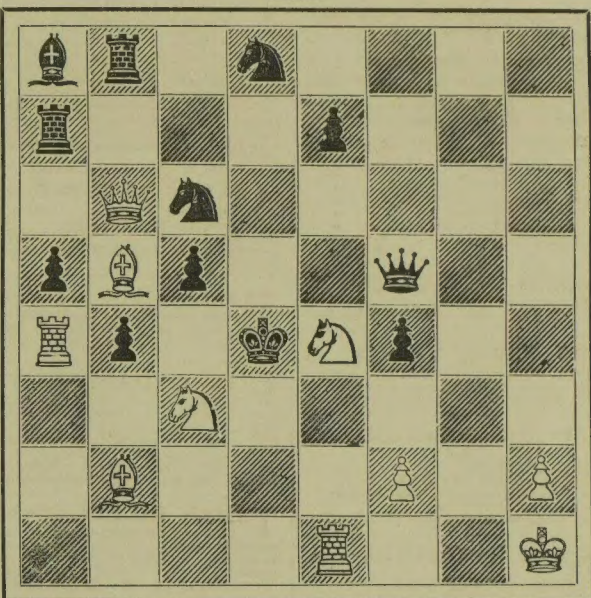
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q 5th. P takes Q.  
2. Kt to Q B 7th (ch). P takes R.  
3. B to Q B 5th. Mate.

\* If Black play 1. Q to Kt 4th, or 1. Q to B 5th (ch). White captures the Queen with Knight, and mates next move; and, if 1. Q to Q R 6th, or Q R 8th, then 2. Q to B 5th (ch) and 3. Kt to B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1863.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and another AMATEUR.  
(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. R to B 2nd	R to B 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	23. P takes P	P to B 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	24. Kt to B 5th	
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th		
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles		
12. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th		
14. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd		
15. R to B sq	B to Kt 5th		
16. P to K R 3rd	B takes K		
17. P takes B	Kt to B 5th		
18. K to R 2nd	P to B 4th		
19. B to K R sq	Q to B 5th		
20. B to B sq	P takes P		

Played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. MAUDE and LINDENBERG. The notes on the play are by Mr. MAUDE.  
(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to B 6th	P to Kt 3d
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. Q to K 5th, and wins.	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	14. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P		
8. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
9. P takes Kt	Castles		
10. Q to Q 5th	B takes P		
11. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt		
12. Q to B 3rd	Kt to R 4th		
13. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq		
13. P to Q 4th is the best move here. In the same position M. Sabanin once played Kt to Kt 3rd against me. The game was continued.			

The members of the City Chess Club held high festival on Monday last, in celebration of the ninetieth birthday of one of their number, Mr. Murton. There was a large attendance of the leading metropolitan amateurs, and letters from several involuntary absentees congratulating the guest of the evening were read by the chairman, Mr. H. F. Gastineau. Mr. Murton's address in response to the toast of his health proved that advancing years have affected his faculties only to strengthen them; and he concluded with a recitation, delivered with a vigour that delighted his younger confères.

Mr. Blackburne visited Glasgow last week, and on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., he gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Working Men's Club, Trongate. The proceedings opened with an address from Sheriff Spens, who eulogised the remarkable chess genius of Mr. Blackburne, after which that gentleman opposed twenty-one selected players simultaneously. In the result, Mr. Blackburne won nineteen games, lost one to Mr. Court, of the Working Men's Club, and drew one with Mr. Gourlay. On Friday he played ten games *sans voir* against some of the most skilful Glasgow players, winning eight games, losing one game, and drawing one.

Mr. Blackburne proceeded to Edinburgh on Monday last, and on that afternoon played eight games *sans voir*, his opponents on the occasion being Drs. Cattie and Smith, Messrs. Boase, Fraser, Meikle, and Glog. After a contest extending over five hours, the champion won three games, lost one to Mr. Boase, and drew against Messrs. Fraser and Glog.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains the offer of a reward by the Government of £500 and a free pardon to any one concerned in the attempt on the life of Mr. Sidney Smith, Lord Sligo's agent at Mulrany, or £200 for such private information as may lead to the conviction of any of the guilty persons.

# WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Thomas Longman, of 39, Paternoster-row, and of Farnborough Hill, has just been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000.

The will (dated April 16, 1874) of Armand Cyriaque François Fouché, Duc d'Otrante, late of Stockholm, Sweden, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved in London on the 16th ult. by Adolphe Hyacinthe Joseph Comte de Madre, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Subject to legacies and annuities to executor and servants, the testator gives the usufruct of all his property to his brother, Paul Athanase Fouché d'Otrante, for life, and then appoints his nephew, Gustave Armand Fouché d'Otrante, his universal heir.

The will (dated July 31, 1874) with two codicils (dated Aug. 7, 1874, and March 3, 1876) of Mr. George Smith, formerly of Pimlico, builder and contractor, but late of Paddockhurst, Sussex, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by John Clutton and Henry Skrine Law Hussey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator devises the Paddockhurst estate, with part of the Balcombe estate, to the use of his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Predice Smith, for life, with remainder to his eldest surviving son, David Macdonald Smith. After making bequests to his executors, nephew and niece, medical attendant, brother and sister, he leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his five surviving children, with a share, upon trust, for the husband and children of his deceased daughter.

The will (dated March 12, 1879) with two codicils (dated March 12 and June 4 in the same year) of Mr. George Perkins, late of Park-street, Southwark, and of San Remo, Torquay, Devon, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Augustus Frederick Perkins, the nephew, Reinhard Castendieck Sewell, and Thomas Fish Marson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, £500, his property at Watton, Norfolk, a house in Ashley-place, Buckingham-gate, and his house San Remo, with the furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages; to his grandson, Algernon Edward Perkins, the second son of his late son George Perkins, all his parts or shares in the capital, stock-in-trade, and goodwill (except his note account) of the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., subject to the payment thereof of £1000 per annum to his (testator's) wife for life, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Irene Scholl, £50,000; to the eldest son of his said late son his property at Chipstead, Kent; an annual sum not exceeding £400 for the widow of his late son; and other bequests. The residue of his property is to go to his grandson, the said Algernon Edward Perkins.

The will (dated March 23, 1877) of Mr. Daniel Cooper, late of Elmington House, The Boltons, South Kensington, who died on Sept. 24 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Susannah Maria Cooper, the widow, and William Dossa Whitehead, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife his plate, jewellery, household furniture, and effects, £500, and an annuity of £1400 for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again; and legacies to his sister, executors, and servants who have been five years in his service. The residue of his estate is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 3, 1876) with a codicil (dated Dec. 4, 1878) of Mrs. Henrietta Cookesley, late of No. 88, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 26 last, at Eastbourne, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mark Noble Buttanshaw, and Miss Mary Anne Catherine Caldecott, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust to pay the dividends to the Rev. William Bullen Morris, a Priest at the Brompton Oratory, for life: at his death the capital sum is to be handed over to the Superior Priest for the time being of the congregation of the said Oratory; £1000 to the Father Superior of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Angels at Bayswater, to be applied at his discretion for the benefit of the said church; and there are considerable other bequests. Should there be any residue after payment of these, she appoints as her residuary legatees Miss M. A. C. Caldecott and Miss Fanny Pamphilon.

The will (dated July 30, 1877) of Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, late of Kenward Yalding, Kent, and of Spencer House, Putney, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Lady Harriet Fletcher, the widow, the Hon. Robert Marsham, and Charles Edward Fletcher, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1875) of Mr. John Grey, late of East Stonehouse, Devon, formerly Commander of one of H.M. packets, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Henry David Grey, the son, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The personalty is sworn under £25,000.

A bequest of £42,000 has been left to the town of Brighton for charitable and public purposes by the late Mr. W. E. Davis, once known as the "Leviathan bookmaker," who resided there for twenty years until his death. The widow intends to dispute the codicil by which the bequests were made.

The Board of Visitors appointed to inquire into the interior economy and management of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, have concluded their inspection and examination, with, according to the *Times*, perfect satisfaction.

Lord Chelmsford was on Thursday week entertained by the members of the Bath and County Club at a private banquet at Bath, and, in the course of his speech, defended Sir Bartle Frere's action in South Africa, and declared that the war in Zululand was not only justifiable but necessary. — The members of the Bar of England have invited Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., to a complimentary dinner, which will take place to-day (Saturday) in the Middle Temple Hall. The Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) will preside, and will be supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, and several of her Majesty's Judges.

The number of shipwrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the twelve months from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, was 3641, which number is less than that of the previous year by 523. Of the casualties 422 cases involved total loss, and there was loss of life from 126, or about one in twenty-nine of the vessels thus lost or damaged. The rest of the catalogue is made up of 936 serious casualties and 2283 minor disasters. During the last twenty-four years 46 320 vessels have been wrecked on the British coasts, involving a loss of 17,829 lives. The loss of life would, undoubtedly, have been greater by thousands in the absence of the noble services of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution. Thus the "Wreck Register" reveals the fact that by their means 4070 lives were saved from the wrecks which took place the past year in our seas and on our coasts.



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